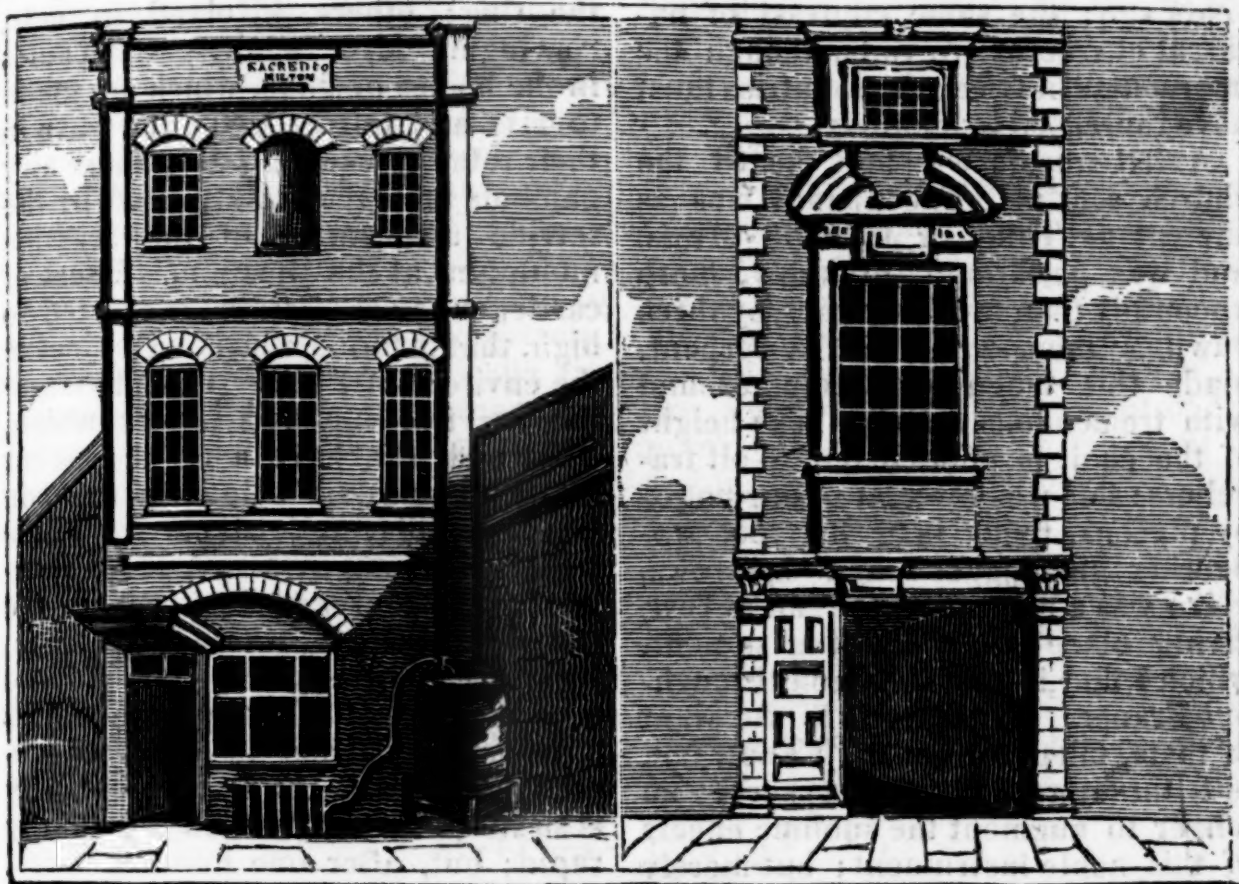


THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 372.]

SEPTEMBER 1, 1822.

[2 of Vol. 54.



MILTON'S HOUSE IN PETTY
FRANCE.

DRYDEN'S HOUSE IN FETTER
LANE.

THE forms of these narrow and true Poet's Houses have precluded us from giving them in separate engravings. MILTON's residence in Petty-France is recorded by all his biographers, and the fact is confirmed by a stone tablet in front of the house, bearing the inscription, "*Sacred to Milton.*" DRYDEN's residence in Fetter-Lane is also recorded in many literary anecdotes of his time; but the fact is unknown on the premises, now a picture-frame maker's. In Dryden's time, the house and vicinity were newly built, and Fetter-lane was doubtless a genteel neighbourhood; but Fleur-de-lis-court, of which it is the corner, is at present one of those receptacles of dirt and disease, which, if the metropolis were under a proper cleansing police, would be lime-washed inside and outside at least once a-year. The Lyon's-Head and the carving of the frieze are still curious, and prove that, in the days of the Poet, it was a genteel, though small premises.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A MUSICAL AMATEUR'S TRIP to PARIS.

WE arrived at Dover about seven o'clock in the evening of one of the hottest days I ever felt. We were soon invited, by the freshness of the sea-breeze, to walk upon the Pier; not a ripple played upon the water, and the distant vessels, with their sails set, appeared like gems in the wide

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expanse, reflecting the rays of the setting sun.

In the morning, we were on-board the steam-vessel by eight o'clock, and heard the murmurs of the old packet-men, who are ruined by this invention. As soon as our machinery was in motion, we shot out of the harbour at the rate of eight miles an hour, in, what the captain called, as fine a steam

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morning

morning as ever shone. Exulting in his locomotive powers, he was pleased at seeing every other vessel lying a dead log upon the water, and carried us into Calais harbour before eleven. The transition from England to this place is as striking as it was twenty years ago: the same contrast of national character prevails, though the intercourse between the countries must have increased indefinitely.

At Beauvais we first heard the church service. The chaunt was as ancient as Tallis or John de Muris, and was performed, probably, more uncouthly than in those times, by three bawling men, who, with a serpent, made this magnificent pile resound with tremendous echoes. The height of the choir is pointed out to all travellers: this was brought to our notice by pigeons, flying near the roof, appearing no bigger than sparrows. Here was a magnificent organ at rest, giving place to a howling serpent, which I find is now common throughout France. Whether it is the want of taste, talent, or money, I know not, but these grand edifices serve no longer to augment the sublime effects of this noble instrument; but merely afford more ample scope for the priest to exhibit his absurd gesticulations.

We traversed a most beautiful country to Paris, and crossed the Italian Boulevard at six in the evening. What a sight! The whole population of Paris, out of doors, seated upon chairs beneath the dark shade of luxuriant trees, enjoying the open air. Go to the Tuilleries,—the Champs Elysées,—the Luxemburgh,—it is all the same. Every one has left his home; no one is left by himself; and Paris is the amusement of one large family. In whatever direction you move, nothing is seen but gaiety and pleasure. It is Sunday evening: in vain may you listen for the evening prayer bell; but the lively waltz is heard in every grove, and every breeze.

The French have no natural taste for singing; you never hear it in the public gardens, either at Tivoli or the Beaujon. The language so distorts the vocal machine, that nothing fluent or graceful can possibly be uttered. Their sense of music seems to be more regulated by the foot than the heart. Their movements are light and airy,

deriving their character from the elastic gaiety of the step. In the public gardens a great variety of amusements attract your attention, and to an Englishman are extremely diverting. Men upon the backs of dragons, and ladies in the bodies of peacocks, driving at the ring; others, involved in nets, "swinging high in air." Companies in the bodies of ships, which are made to rise and fall as upon the wave in their rotatory course. But these airy gambols are greatly surpassed by the terrific amusement of the Russian mountains at the Beaujon. A sort of castle, or tower of stone, is erected so high, that it forms a striking object in the environs of Paris. From the summit are two inclined planes, which, right and left, have a rapid descent into the garden below, and upon which are placed small carriages, the wheels running in a groove of iron-work. You ascend by steps to the top of this edifice, where, for a franc, two of you are fastened in one of these cars, and pushed off the precipice with a velocity sufficient to carry you into another world.* At first the declivity is so steep, that the motion is painfully rapid; but, after one hundred yards, or more, you meet with a gradual ascent, which destroys the velocity, and, by the aid of three or four men, you are whirled into a track of machinery, which draws you to the top, to repeat this dreadful exploit, and to descend on the other side. But the waltz,—the inspiring waltz,—is the staple article of the country. In the centre of every garden a good orchestra is placed, so that the company can hear it in every part; and the chief amusement is that of couples gliding through the walks.

The French national opera, which is called *L'Academie de Musique*, is certainly the most perfect exhibition in Paris. The band strikes every foreigner by its magnitude and power. There are thirty-six violins, eight violas, twelve violoncellos, eight contra-bassos, and sixteen wind instruments, led by the greatest performer of the age, M. Baillot. The very great excellency of this band is to be refer-

* Lately, this was actually the case. A wheel coming off, two persons were dashed to pieces; and, for a time, the gardens were closed by order of the government.

red to the principles laid down in the School of Music, established in 1802, by order of the Emperor Napoleon. The science with which every passage is treated elicits an effect which, in the ordinary method of playing, can never be produced. It is good policy, on the part of this country, to establish a similar school. The sum of money taken out of England by foreign musicians is incredible; and there can be no reason why the youth of England should not excel in the art of music equally with those of France. The French opera is more complicated than our Italian opera. It draws to its aid all the power of spectacle, song, chorus, and dance. While the principal singers are performing, the principal dancers, in the back-ground, are aiding the effects of song; and when the *corps de ballet* are introduced, they are flanked by a band of choristers, forty-five men and forty-five women, who maintain their part with a force and precision that must surprise an English ear. But this is not wonderful when we consider that all these subordinate musicians have been educated in the *Conservatoire*. The principal singers scarcely rise above the choristers. There are none among the women that will rank higher than second or third rates in England. Their language must be the excuse; it is not sufficiently vocal to enable them to sing either with passion or expression. I remarked a passage in one of the songs of the *prima donna*, which ended with the word *quoi*, which, in tone and execution, resembled that of a jackdaw. In the front of this orchestra is placed the most distinguished character in the theatre, the *coryphæus*, or conductor, whose business it is to take charge of the movement of this mighty band. As he stands in an elevated situation, his gesticulations obtrude themselves upon every spectator. It may be necessary to the conducting of so large a force, but certainly a more ridiculous sight was never seen. In his right hand he wields a small rod, with which he flourishes, and marks the time. In bold and energetic passages he darts forth his hands, and raises his body; when the music sinks into a plaintive strain, he throws himself upon the orchestra in the most languishing manner; presently he awakens from this delight,

and with his arms extended over the band, and his hands fluttering like the wings of a butterfly, he imparts his reviving powers, and mounts again into ecstasy.

The office is too exhausting for the whole evening, and this musical fugle man is relieved at the end of the first act. Rousseau in his time observes, "how greatly are our ears disgusted, at the French opera, with the disagreeable and incessant noise occasioned by the strokes of him who beats the time, and who has been ingeniously compared to a wood-cutter felling a tree." The stroke and noise are now abandoned, and the operation is wholly visual. The necessity of all this arises rather from the want of expression in the music, or the want of feeling in the performers. In England, the beating of time is exploded both in public and private; nor can there be any good effect where such means are requisite to drive a sense into the performers.

The greatest attention is paid by the corded instruments to the arbitrary marks of expression; and, from their superior manner of using the bow, the light and shade of the orchestra greatly surpass that of the opera in London. The wind instruments cultivate a more unobtrusive tone, and the drums are, very properly, more sparingly used.

The next day (Sunday) a great religious festival took place, called the *Fête Dieu*. Upon this occasion, every one that could raise a piece of tapestry, an old carpet, or a table-cloth, spread it out upon the walls of his house. In the public buildings, the exterior was ornamented with tapestry of the richest kind, which was probably made for the occasion.

As we passed along the streets to Notre Dame, we noticed that every parish had its altar, decorated in the most fantastical manner. We entered the church before the host had arrived. At the head of the procession were eight military drums, keeping up an incessant roll as they marched up the aisle; next followed a detachment of soldiers; then the priests and the choir-men. The great bell was tolling its deep note of double F, in concert with all the small fry of the steeple. A large military band next entered, with gongs and cymbals; and, upon the appearance of
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the host, the stupendous organ, from on high, showered down upon this terrific din every note within its compass. The accumulated noise was so great, that I shouted in vain to my friend to make myself heard. I should add, that the soldiers were grounding their arms, and going through their evolutions, in the midst of the service. When the uproar had a little subsided, I listened to the mass, which was performed by two choirs in two separate chapels, assisted by a serpent. The chaunt, like that at Beauvais, was of the sixteenth century, and of the plainest kind.

It is evident that the Revolution has kept the music of the church a century behind that of the Netherlands and Germany. The singing had nothing to recommend it either in voice or manner; but the mode of performing the service was antique and curious. The first choir chaunted the verse, which was echoed by the more distant one; and then the organ poured out between the verses a volley of sounds, unlike any thing that I have ever heard,—finishing with the lowest notes of the double diapason, which swept through the aisles with a grand and terrific effect. We saw the priests attired in the grand costume given them by Napoleon at his coronation; and then left this imposing spectacle of noise and show.

At the French comedy we heard no music but that of Talma's voice, which is strikingly beautiful, clear, sonorous, and articulate. The generality of the men's voices are rather high, and chaunting, somewhere about C above the lines; but the following passage from Talma showed the richness and depth of his tones:—



He appeared in the new play of "Regulus," in which the character of Napoleon is depicted. The shouts of applause bestowed at certain passages were, if possible, more loud and uproarious than any thing English. At the end of the piece Talma was called for, to name the author. He came forward. The author, (who is the son of the writer of Germanicus,) presented himself in the front box, and received the acclamations of the audience, in which not a dissenting voice

was heard. The pit was paved with the heads of men, crammed to suffocation; and the attention and interest which every one showed during the play was unlike any thing we observe in England. The French are wise in not extending their entertainments to much more than half the length of ours. The attention, by this means, is not worn out; and people come away with a clear recollection of what they have seen and heard. In all the theatres, the greatest order and regularity are observed; not a word is allowed to be spoken during the performance. After the play hundreds left the pit to adjourn to the *café* for refreshment; each one tying his handkerchief round the bench where he sat, or leaving a purse or a glove till he returned; and the whole was deserted. I expressed my surprise to a Frenchman at their leaving these articles, saying, "That they would all be stolen in England." As you arrive at the theatre, you are obliged to take your places two by two, rank and file, to obtain your ticket of admission.

The Opera Buffa or Italian Theatre is upon a much smaller scale than the National Theatre. The band is a selection from the Academy of Music, without trumpets, trombones, or drums. Fodor had returned to Italy for the benefit of her health, and, unfortunately, there was nothing left to admire among the female performers. The men were much better: I noticed a bass singer of most extraordinary powers,—Signor Galdi; his voice is that of a Polyphemus, so powerful, that it would make its way through the largest band ever assembled. For a giant of a man, he is a most animated fellow, and an inimitable actor: I think he is well calculated to please the English. Pelligrini is a spare little man, with a voice like Bartleman's: the manner in which he delivers his tones is a little "*alla fagotto*;" but he is a neat and excellent singer. The opera of "Cenerentola" was the first performance, and, I must say, it was so well performed, that it has given me a more correct and favourable idea of Rossini as a composer than I before entertained. His *forte* is in his chorusses, which were admirably sustained by the same choir which I heard in the Academy of Music. In London, the chorusses, which form the most sublime part of an opera,

opera, are lost to the audience by the ineffective manner in which they are attempted by a handful of inexperienced singers. The precision with which the French choir executed them convinced me that every one was well grounded in the art. As to Rossini's songs, they want that divine stream of melody which we find running through those of Haydn and Mozart. The characteristic of his music is prettiness; but he no sooner hits upon a melodious passage, than he loses the thread of it in some extraneous harmony; wanting consistency, it has not the intelligence we meet with in Mozart: it is *full of shreds and patches*, and at times is gaudy as the colours of a harlequin's coat.

In March 1811 of your Magazine, I complained that the operas of Mozart lay upon the shelves of the bookseller, while we were surfeited with the works of inferior composers; since which time my suggestion has been noticed, and the sublime "*Don Giovanni*," with others, has been brought before the public. I now prefer my second complaint, that not a note of Beethoven, the greatest musical genius that the world has produced, has yet been struck within the walls of the Italian Theatre. He has written several operas, and if one were brought out annually, — like *Giovanni*, — it would serve as a standing dish, and give solidity to the feast, in the midst of the whipt syllabubs of Rossini.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have given you my remarks upon the French music, during our short and hasty trip to Paris; but there are many things in France, the splendour of which well merits description, and I hope some of your more able correspondents will communicate their observations and feelings upon visiting Paris,—that city of sights! that focus of pleasure!

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT of the late REMOVAL of the ZODIAC of DENDERAH from its ORIGINAL SITUATION in EGYPT to PARIS.

ANTIQUITIES, as objects of sense, serve as a clue to the judgment, as a solid foundation for observations relating to, and accounting for, the manners, customs, and history of a people. Egypt is now becoming a main object of attention, and the eyes of the literary world are turn-

ed on many prominent discoveries which once characterised its ingenious people, but appear to have been forgotten. Curiosity, scientific or literary, is a useful impulse, and acts as an incitement to acquire knowledge. It seldom has been more active, or more encouraged, than it is at present; an instance of which, both amusing and full of information, appears in the deportation of the zodiac from Denderah. A statement of this I purpose giving, with some account of the manner adopted for its execution.

A principal and distinguished trait in the character of Mohammed Ali, present Pasha of Egypt, is his favouring Europeans. M. Saulnier transmitted to him in 1818 some French books that he wished to have translated, as notified through the medium of M. Boghos, his first drogman. These were Plutarch's *Lives*, a *Life of Peter I.* another of *Charles XII.* the *Campaigns of Frederick II.* those of *Napoleon*, and the ninth book of his *Memoirs*.

In 1820, M. S. felt an earnest wish to avail himself of the facilities allowed by Mohammed Ali to the explorers of antiquities. Disinclined to the hazardous chances of deep subterranean researches, his views were directed to some object of acknowledged and individual importance. His attention was soon fixed on the planisphere, sculptured in relief, in one of the upper chambers of the temple of Denderah. It was a venerable relic of high antiquity, which, after an attentive meditation on the project, he determined to have transported into Europe. There are three other zodiacs in Egypt, but their colossal dimensions, and the place which they occupy in structures of stupendous magnitude, will not admit of their removal. And besides, those of the temples of Latopolis are not of the same epoch as the circular zodiac of Denderah, and of course represent different states of the heavens. But, what still further augments the value of the latter, it has been very little obliterated, by the hand of time or of the barbarians, while the others are almost every where defaced by it.

Other considerations contributed to fix his choice on this monument. By a singular fatality, as M. S. calls it, it had been unnoticed, through a long succession of ages, in the place wherein

in it was found. Various travellers, of high character, attentive, intrepid, and acute in investigation,—Pocock, Norden, Bruce, and others,—had passed near without observing it. The first notice was reserved for General Desaix, who was pursuing the corps of Mourad Bey across the Thebais. M. Denon, who had attached himself to the division of Desaix from an enthusiastic devotion to the arts, was the first to make a drawing of the planisphere, and the men of science who accompanied the French expedition, made known its importance in the memoirs they published afterwards. As to the possibility of removing it, M. S. was satisfied on that head, by the plans drawn up under the direction of the Commission of Egypt.

Circumstances retarded the execution for some time, when M. Le Lorrain, a friend of M. Saulnier, undertook the superintendence of it. This office of service was most readily accepted, as M. Le L. had given the most unequivocal proofs of ability in certain difficult enterprises.

As suitable implements for the operation were not to be found in Egypt, M. Saulnier purchased or ordered them to be made in Paris. Early in October 1818, M. Le Lorrain embarked for Alexandria, carrying with him not only his tools, a sledge, cordage, rollers, &c. but the instructions of an artist well skilled in antiquities, together with notes and letters of recommendation from several members of the Institute. Pasquier, minister of foreign affairs, gave him a letter for M. Pillavoine, then doing the duties of French consul-general in Egypt.

In the month of November, M. Le Lorrain arrived at Alexandria, and soon after, in the beginning of January, repaired to Cairo, where, after an audience of the Pasha, he received a firman, authorising him to make researches in Upper Egypt, and, by special favour, a letter also of recommendation to Achmet Pasha, governor of Upper Egypt.

M. Le L. was obliged to keep his project secret, and, to divert suspicion, spread a report that his intention was to proceed to Thebes. A spirit of rivalry exists among the European explorers, and he was jealous of their interference. Having hired a boat, he set out from Cairo, February 12,

with an intelligent interpreter, and a Janissary of the Pasha's guard. After a month's navigation, he arrived at Denderah, in the middle of the night. The Scheik received and entertained him with all the hospitality of ancient times.

In the interim, some English travellers had arrived at Denderah, to take drawings, intending to stop there. This made M. Le L. suspend the undertaking, and conceal it with an air of mystery. He left Tentyra (Denderah), but with an intention of returning, and plunged into the solitudes of the Thebais, visiting successively its ancient capital, and Esneh, its modern capital, also Latopolis, Assouan, and the island of Philœ, on the borders of Egypt, towards Nubia; which, in a space of 1800 feet, exhibits the remains of nine temples. On the 18th of April he returned to Denderah, whence he found the English visitors departed; and he proceeded to the ruins, with a drogman, twenty Arabs, and a scheik. After some days of excessive fatigue, he fell dangerously ill, but was cured by an Arab with the juice of some plant, the name of which he has forgotten.

The whole of the labours, with saws, pulleys, &c. of detaching the zodiac from the ceiling of the temple, and removing it to a point whence it might be transported to the Nile, were completed in twenty-two days. This task of removing it to the Nile was no less operose than that which had been so successfully achieved. The distance from the boat was two leagues; and to get at it they had to cross over ruins covered with rubbish, and afterwards a rough, uneven ground, intersected by hillocks, and little canals for irrigation.

However, at the end of the first day, the sledge had got over the ruins. The second day it advanced half a league, but some of the wood-work became unserviceable, from the immense pressure of the load. As wood could not be procured, a number of Arabs were employed; but the movements were slow, and a remove of fifty or sixty paces was the work of ten or twelve hours. It took up sixteen days, and fifty men, to bring the monument to the Nile.

The waters of the river were low, and M. L. had to make a causeway. Here, by some accident, the ropes burst

burst asunder; thirty men holding them were knocked down and bruised, and the great stone of the zodiac sunk into soft earth, about six feet from the Nile. The courage of the men, however, was not disconcerted, and, with renewed activity, in the course of a few hours they drew it from its miry bed, and had it removed into the bark. The smaller stone had been all along kept moving, at some distance from the larger one, but with less trouble, and without rollers and a sledge.

When on-board, the barge was found to be leaky, in less than five minutes it had sunk a foot. The crevices which the heat had occasioned were stopped up, and the second stone was introduced into the boat. But fresh difficulties arose: the raïs, or master of the boat, refused to proceed, bribed by the promise of a thousand Turkish piastres to stop the departure of the monument for three weeks. This sum was promised him by M. L. to proceed instantly on the voyage; the raïs promised fidelity to his original engagement, and kept his word.

The vessel frequently ran aground, from the waters of the river being low; and, when about sixty leagues distant from Cairo, a bark that was coming down the river hailed them. Here a Frank, employed by one of the rival agents, said he was bearer of an order from the Kaya Bey, forbidding the removal of the Planisphere. M. L. replied that he had acted as authorised by the Pasha, and that any attempt to wrest the property from him must be by violence, as he should hoist the French flag. This menacing tone had its effect; for explanations afterwards passed between them, wherein nothing offensive occurred.

M. L. arrived at Cairo in the month of June, where he learned that Mr. Salt, the British consul-general, had been forming the same project, and was adopting measures to execute it. His friend Mr. Banks, who had been long engaged with him in exploring the antiquities of Egypt, had just sent him from London all the implements requisite for ensuring success in the undertaking.

Mr. Salt made early complaints to the Pasha, who could not find leisure to listen to them. His attention was engrossed by other considerations of no small importance. News arrived that the garrison of Alexandria,

urged by motives similar to those of the Janissaries in other parts of the Ottoman empire, had resolved upon a general massacre of the Christians; and he was about to repair thither, to prevent, by his presence, so horrible a catastrophe. After his departure, Mr. Salt addressed himself to the Kaya Bey, with whom he had long been intimate, and was successful in some degree, as already intimated.

No attempts were made at Cairo to dispossess M. L. of his prize; but the English consul-general had proceeded to Alexandria, to renew his solicitations with the Pasha. They were ineffectual, however; for, on the latter demanding whether the researches were authorised by himself, and being answered in the affirmative, he decided in favour of M. Le Lorrain, who had not been kept long in suspense.

On receiving intelligence of this, M. L. repaired to Alexandria, and on the 18th of July had conveyed the zodiac on-board a vessel that was bound for Marseilles. "And thus (to borrow the words of M. Saulnier,) this monument, one of the most ancient in the archives of the world, has been brought away from a remote country, inhabited by a barbarous population, where it was exposed to destruction in more shapes than one, and where the access to the piece itself was most difficult."

The principles and feelings of every civilized European must incline him to rejoice at the success of this undertaking. The dangers of deterioration did not arise so much from the natives as from foreign agents, one of whom, a little before, after taking the drawings of several paintings at Thebes, that decorate the sepulchres of the kings, deliberately destroyed the originals with a hammer, to enhance the value of the copies.

But there was a danger still more certain to which the Zodiac was exposed. The channel or bed of the Nile is rising every year, and very soon the river will arrive, in one of its inundations, to the Great Temple, when the pillars that support it must encounter the shock of the waters. The preservation of the sculptures that decorate its walls and ceilings, will then be precarious.

On the 9th of September, 1821, the vessel entered the road of Marseilles, and on the 27th of November the Planisphere

nisphere was disembarked. There was no carriage at Marseilles strong enough to support the great stone of the Zodiac, and one was built for the purpose. The whole arrived in Paris in January 1822. It required the labour of twelve men, for three days, under the direction of the most skilful carpenter in Paris, to disengage the stones, and remove them into the ground-floor of a building.

M. Fourier, of the Academy of Sciences, dates the invention of the Egyptian sphere at 2500 years before the Christian era. The slow derangements of that sphere were not unobserved; their observations on the precession of the equinoxes are demonstrated by the astronomical monuments of Latopolis and Denderah. The precession of the signs of the Zodiac commence in one with Virgo, and in the other with Leo. These differences determine their date. Hence it appears that the zodiacs of Latopolis form the first known leaf in the History of the Heavens, and those of Denderah form the second.

*** In the fourteenth Volume of the *Monthly Magazine*, we introduced a correct view of this famous Zodiac, and to that Number we refer our curious readers for the view, and for some observations on its state and antiquity; but these topics will be re-discussed in an early Number.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

SOME months past you treated your readers with some particulars respecting the celebrated horse *Eclipse*; presuming that it may gratify your equestrian readers to know how the proportions of a horse are determined scientifically, the following is a table (taken from a work of M. de Sainbel,) used by the pupils of the veterinary schools in France, with the admeasurement of *Eclipse*, to which table that universal victor of unrivalled speed had not one true proportion about him.

1st. The horse should measure three heads in height, counting from the fore-top to the ground.—*Eclipse* measured upwards of three heads and a-half.

2dly. The neck should measure but one head in length;—that of *Eclipse* measured one and a-half.

3dly. The height of the body should

be equal to its length.—The height of *Eclipse* exceeded his length by one-fifth.

4thly. A perpendicular line falling from the stifle should touch the toe:—this line in *Eclipse* touched the ground at the distance of half a head before the toe.

5thly. The distance of the elbow to the bend of the knee should be the same as from the bend of the knee to the ground:—both these distances were unequal in *Eclipse*, the former being two parts of a head longer than the latter.

The head, divided into twenty-two equal parts, is the common measure for every part of the body, or the height of the body may be taken from the top of the withers to the ground. This height, divided into three equal parts, one of these three parts subdivided into twenty-two equal parts, will also give a just geometrical length.

W. GOODMAN.

Warwick; July 20, 1822.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE ring-worm of the scalp is often an obstinate complaint, in which many valuable medicines, in the form of lotion and ointment, are used with little or no success. Having known the lime-water procurable from gas-works, and through which the gas has passed for the purpose of purification, perfectly successful, lately, in three cases, I beg to make you acquainted with the fact, for the benefit of the public. Two of these cases were unusually severe; the whole of the scalp being covered with scabs and small deep ulcers.

In using this remedy, it is not commonly necessary to shave the head, but it must be well cleansed, morning and evening, with soap and water, and afterwards carefully washed with the lime-water. Sometimes, when the disease is particularly obstinate, it is requisite to rub the water into the scalp with a very soft brush.

I believe this water will not disappoint the expectations of the profession and the public in the cure of this complaint. It has a strong gaseous impregnation, and is most disgustingly foetid.

T. J. GRAHAM.

Cheltenham; June 1822.

To

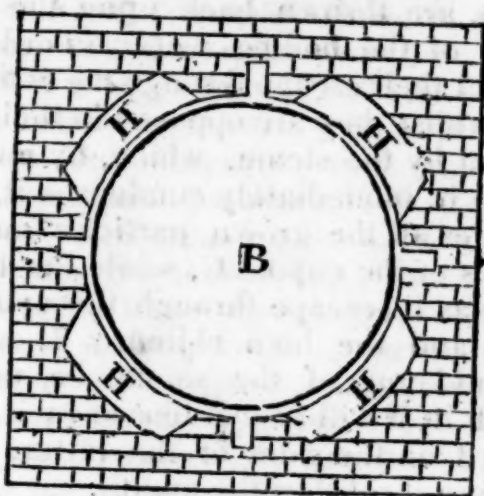
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

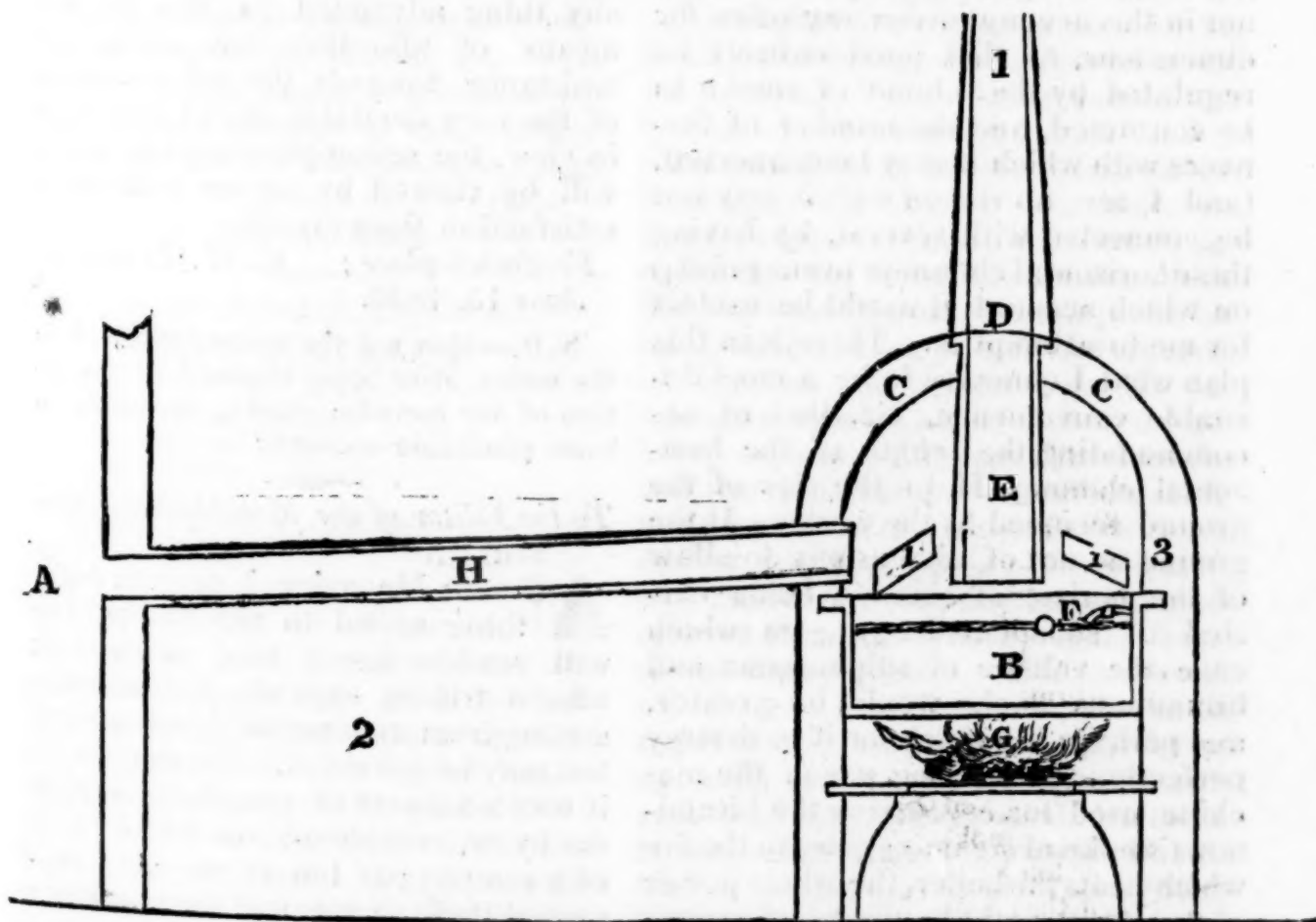
I WILL endeavour, as briefly as possible, to lay before you my plan for the condensation of that part of the smoke which will escape from the horizontal chimney; and, though very materially deprived of its injurious properties, would still be unpleasant. In doing which, I shall proceed first to describe the construction of the apparatus, and then the mode of its operation. With regard to its structure, I propose to erect a fire-place, composed of strong masonry, as nearly square as possible, over which is placed, at a proper height, an iron boiler, B, flat at bottom, about eighteen inches in depth, and perfectly open at top; to which is affixed, in a proper situation, a ball-cock, F, (Sketch, No. 2,) to keep up an equal supply of water from a well, pond, or reservoir, through the medium of a pipe. The flues of the fire-place under the boiler should have a free communication with it, by means of four openings between each of the four places of suspension, H, (Sketch, No. 1,) by which it is supported.

Having proceeded thus far, I propose bringing the mouth of the horizontal chimney, described in my former letter, to the edge of the boiler B, (in Sketch, No. 2,) over the whole of which is erected a cupola C, open at the top D, through which is passed an iron cylinder E, till it is on a level with the edge of the boiler B, when it must be made fast, and enclosed by a high chimney, which, in conjunction with the horizontal chimney H, completes the structure.

No. 1.—*Transverse Section of the Boiler and Flues of its Fire-place.*



No. 2.—*Section of the Metallic Smoke Consumer, &c.*



1. Flues of the fire-place.—2. Wall to support horizontal chimney.—3. There should be a door in that or some other situation, for examining the state of the boiler, &c.

With respect to its application and operation: in the first place, let the boiler B be filled with water, till it is within a few inches of the mouth of the

the cylinder E; then light the fire, G, of the boiler, and, when the water has attained a considerable degree of heat, light that of the smelting furnace, so that it may not begin to affect the metal before the whole is in complete operation.

On referring to Sketch No. 2, it will be seen that the smoke of the smelting furnace A, from the fire G, which heats the boiler B, and the steam from the boiling water, are all brought in contact; the two former will immediately rise to the top of the cupola, from whence, finding no possibility of escape, they are thrown back upon the surface of the boiling water, in order to effect their escape through the cylinder E, whilst they are opposed in their descent by the steam, which, by mixing with it, immediately condenses it, and lodges all the grown particles on the sides of the cupola C, while the latter effects its escape through the cylinder E, and the high chimney I, when, should any of the smoke be mixed with it, it will be condensed by it, and fixed on the sides of the latter, long before it reaches the mouth.

Having, as concisely as possible, described my plan, allow me to make a few remarks upon the subject. I have not in this account given any rules for dimensions, as that must entirely be regulated by the volume of smoke to be consumed, and the number of furnaces with which it may be connected, (and I see no reason why it may not be connected with several, by having these horizontal chimneys to one point;) on which account, it would be useless for me to attempt it. There is in this plan what I conceive to be a most desirable convenience, viz. that of accommodating the length of the horizontal chimney H to the size of the ground occupied by the works. If the ground be not of dimensions to allow of the horizontal chimney being carried of sufficient length,—in which case the volume of sulphureous and bituminous smoke would be greater, and perhaps too much for it to destroy perfectly,—by making use of the machine used for consuming the bituminous smoke of steam-engines to the fire which heats the boiler, the whole power of the steam might be employed against the metallic smoke, of which, I have no doubt, it will be found capable of destroying any quantity. Again, if not confined for room, the greater length the horizontal chimney is car-

ried, the less the steam will have to contend with, and the more complete its effects.

This plan, which I have thus submitted to the public, will be found, I have no doubt, to be very short of perfection, as nothing but experience and experiment can establish its utility; but, allow me to say, I have tried the experiment myself, and have found it to have the effect described, viz. the destruction of the smoke. I have not been content with one trial only, but have repeated it several times, in the presence of some scientific gentlemen, and its effects which they witnessed have been uniformly the same, and I have no doubt as to its being found extremely useful in the destruction of metallic smokes of all descriptions, and may, I think, be very generally applied. One thing it may be necessary to observe before closing this paper, which is, that the draught of the chimney will not be impaired by this contrivance.

I must, however, apologise for having taken up so much of your valuable work, and close by observing, that, should this meet the eye of any of the committee alluded to in my former letter, I shall feel happy should any thing advanced in this be the means of affording any additional assistance towards the advancement of the very desirable object they have in view, the accomplishment of which will be viewed by no one with more satisfaction than myself.

Frederick-place; E. W. RUDDER.
June 15, 1822.

N.B.—May not the water contained in the boiler, after being exposed to the action of the metallic smoke, be turned to some profitable account?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AS your Magazine is open to every thing useful to the public, you will readily insert this, to show at what a trifling expense the nuisance arising from melting fat, kitchen-stuff, &c. may be got rid of. For some years it was a subject of complaint against me by my neighbours, nor could I hear of a remedy; at length the idea suggested itself to me, and for two years or more I made use of the plan, in a temporary way, in wood: I have now adopted it in iron and bricks, at the trifling expense of a few pounds, with complete success, not the least offensive

sive to my neighbours, and a great comfort to the operator. The method is, to exclude the air at the mouth of the ash-pit by a close door, the copper being partly arched over, leaving sufficient room for the operation, which is regulated by a door, according to circumstances. The air for the support of the fire is made to pass over the copper, by a tube or chimney under the grate, which in its passage carries the offensive effluvia with it, and is completely destroyed by the fire.

This plan is applicable to many purposes where effluvia arises. Kitchens, wash-houses, &c. may be kept free of all light disagreeable steam, by the copper or stove fires being supplied with air from the top of the room, where it accumulates, keeping the pure air at the bottom, for the use of the fires. It will readily be seen, that by taking the light air from the ceiling, a constant supply of fresh air will be diffused all over the room; while, in the ordinary construction, the fire being supplied from below the grate, takes off the pure air, which, from its specific gravity, occupies the lower part of any heated room.

I believe this plan, or a similar one, has been adopted by one or two persons in London for melting fat. It is to be regretted that it is not more general, or that persons in close neighbourhoods are not compelled to adopt it.

JAMES GILBERTSON.

Hertford; July 10, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

NO. XXX.

Dov' ape susurrando

Nei mattutini albori

Vola suggendo i rugiadosi nmori.

Guarini.

Where the bee, at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

LIFE OF VERRI.

THE harmony and elegance of the Italian language being universally admired, the life of a man, in whose writings the finest specimens of that language are, according to the unanimous opinions of his contemporaries, and of those who have survived him, are to be found, cannot be uninteresting to an enlightened public.

Count Alexander Verri, born of a noble family at Milan in 1742, was originally educated at the college of St. Alexander, in that city; and the first years of his life were there distin-

guished for the proficiency he attained. He subsequently became a student of law, and so brilliantly successful was his career, that he obtained the particular esteem and friendship of Count Firmian, the governor of Austrian Lombardy. The advice and the taste of this enlightened protector of the fine arts contributed not a little to develop in the ardent mind of the young Verri that love of literature which soon became his ruling passion. To be enabled the more fully to satisfy this, and at the same time ennoble it by profoundly studying mankind,—without which the productions of genius are only agreeable frivolities, he travelled over, and attentively observed during many years, Italy, France, and England; and passed some time more particularly in London and in Paris, in the society of those who were at that time most distinguished in those capitals in politics, literature, and the arts. Rich in observations and universal knowledge, he returned to Italy about 1773, and fixed his residence in Rome, rather than in his native city of Milan, without doubt, as he himself informs us, to quench with more facility his thirst for the study of antiquity.

From that period to the time of his death, which happened September 23, 1816, Count Verri rarely passed the bounds of his adopted country. Resigned entirely to his favourite studies, he delighted to live with the illustrious dead, whose shades have been recalled by his talents from the tomb. His work on this subject was preceded by the publication of his “*Adventures of Sappho*,” a composition the offspring of a most highly cultivated genius, replete with sound philosophy and the most refined taste, singularly remarkable for the art with which the author, whilst respecting the propriety and genius of the Italian language, has infused into his style the pure forms of ancient Atticism. This structure raised upon the Greek classics encouraged him to make a similar attempt upon the authors of the Augustan age, and success again crowned his endeavours. The literary world beheld with a mixture of surprise and enthusiasm the majestic energy of the Latin period, united with modern conciseness, appear with *éclat* in the soft inflexions of a language which had so admirably served the genius of Dante and of Tasso in heroic poetry, and yet had

had happily maintained so noble and dignified a tone in the writings of Boccaccio.

"The Roman Nights" completed what "the Decameron" began, and irrevocably fixed the second memorable epoch for Italian prose, now destined to become, from the pen of a master, the worthy interpreter of history and philosophy. To this double purpose has Count Verri consecrated it, in numerous manuscripts of which his family are possessed, and amongst which "a Picture of the French Revolution to the Consulate of Bonaparte," and "a General History of Italy from the Foundation of Rome to the year 1766," are particularly spoken of. The latter of these two works, which, during more than twenty centuries, embraces a long chain of the most important revolutions of which Italy has been the theatre, and amongst which Rome, its republic, and its empire, form in some degree only a simple episode, appears a true historical creation. We do not, in truth, possess a picture of such vast dimensions, and of such homogeneous composition, traced by a single hand, and upon which the unity of the plan, the comprehensive perspicuity and steadiness of the views, and the regular consistency of the details, impress the character of those durable monuments of human genius to which mankind look for instruction and delight. If to a certain degree to form a judgment of the success of such a work, it were sufficient to admit in its author an extensive acquaintance with man and his history, an enlightened philosophy, an independence of opinions united with correctness of principles, talents matured by experience and crowned with success, a moral and religious character, unimpeached during a life of seventy-five years, marked with noble traits and useful virtues,—few modern productions would offer more titles to our confidence and motives for our just curiosity.

Together with these, and many other various writings, may be mentioned "the Life of Erostratus," the last work which appeared in the life-time of Count Verri. In this we recognize with pleasure the author of "Sappho," and "the Tomb of the Scipios;" and it may with justice be remarked, that Verri has not fallen off in any of his compositions, but appears through them all as a writer of the highest

order, who may remove from the Italian nation the general reproach of cultivating only the poetic style, and neglecting the energy of sentiment. We may gladly observe, as a peculiarity honourable to his memory, and always too rarely met with amongst authors, the laborious slowness with which he corrected his works, as well as the prudent reserve he constantly maintained in publishing them as anonymous, and replying to the cavils of pseudo-criticism only by the silence of modesty.

The study of history, one in which Varri engaged with such honour to himself and such advantage to the world, forms one of the most noble occupations of social man. Wheresoever laws, morals, a government, and arts, have existed, mankind have endeavoured to become acquainted with the times and the circumstances which occasioned their production; the revolutions which hastened or retarded their development; and, finally, the causes which had an influence on their perfection and decline. This feeling, so generally prevalent, arises from more weighty motives than a sentiment of simple curiosity; it depends on that secret instinct of our nature which carries us beyond ourselves, and leads the mind in some degree to obtain in thought that immortality of existence which time must ever refuse. In proportion as the vast picture of ages is revealed to the eye of man, he believes himself admitted to the councils of the Divinity; he beholds the infancy of empires, he follows them in their progress; he meditates upon their fall, and draws from this imposing spectacle the instructive lessons of misfortune, and the consolatory principles of virtue. Such is history in her great and true relations with the necessities and dignity of man. If in the form which she may occasionally assume from the influence of prejudice, the bad choice of a subject, or the defects of an inferior execution, she lose that character of majesty which is peculiarly her own, that is easily found again beneath the pens of celebrated writers, whom it may be said that she has raised to the level of her exalted views, and impressed with a sense of the dignity of their mission. Historians are the true preceptors of the world, and the gratitude of the first ages confounded them with the men whom the gods themselves had inspired.

spired. In comparing their career with every other which may seem to promise more easy success, it will perhaps occasion some surprise to see it glittering with so many talents of the first order. What other branch of science, of literature, ancient and modern, can offer such a constellation of writers as Moses, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Sallust, Cæsar, Livy, Tacitus, Plutarch, and those who have dignified and graced the two last centuries? From this observation, may it not be concluded, that if history require the employment of great talent, there is no other career which is more favourable to the inspirations of it, and none which renders its glory more permanent and conspicuous.

At different distances from these great men we meet with other historians worthy of sharing, in various degrees, our admiration and our esteem, in proportion as they have been able to unite, with more or less skill, felicity of expression with interest of matter.

No where is this interest better calculated to captivate our reason than upon the soil of ancient Rome. The ashes of this venerable queen of the world are to the historian what the ashes of Ilion are to the poet, and a step cannot be taken upon this classic ground without feeling the emotions to which great occurrences give rise. If of these the simple recital can command the admiration which the Roman name seems ever destined to produce, it may easily be imagined what a new charm must be spread over such scenes by the talent of an historian, who, by the interest which dramatic forms excite, and by the gloomy solemnity of the tomb, gains possession of our imagination, and, without stripping history of its natural gravity, surrounds it with the pleasing ornaments of an ingenious fiction.

Such is the plan of "the Roman nights at the tomb of the Scipios." Instead of conducting us along the beaten track of methodical narration, the author suddenly transports us into the midst of his actors; he makes us sustain a part in their conversations, he engages us in their passions, and realises for the enchanted mind the most beautiful of dreams,—that of believing itself cotemporary with the great men whose names and whose achievements are so glorious a subject

of history, from the age of Romulus down to modern times.

It is in the deep recesses of the sepulchre, by the feeble glimmer of a quivering light, with the noise of a thousand tombs, which open and close with an appalling crash, in the midst of the spoils of death and whitening bones, that the author, by a stretch of invention,—the improbability of which is forgotten in the felicity of its execution,—evokes, during six following nights, the ancient race of Romans, with all that it has produced of conquerors, or illustrious warriors, or distinguished orators, and of personages celebrated by their misfortunes, their virtues, or their crimes.

The three first nights are passed at the very tomb of the Scipios, discovered in 1780, in a vineyard in the neighbourhood of Rome, outside of the Porta Capena. It is in the presence of the members of that family that Cæsar, Cicero, Brutus, Pompey, the two Catos, the Gracchi, Octavius, Antony, Marius, and Sylla, reproduce, with an admirable truth of character, the most important events in the history of their country. The solemn discussions of the senate, the deliberations of the people, the tempests of the comitia, the progress of conspiracies, the discord between the orders of the state, the public cabals, the art and the end of conquests, the concealed springs of political intrigue, the means of corruption, its variety and extent; all these assume a second existence in animated discussions, where the assemblage of different ages renders the singularity more interesting, and the result more instructive.

It is there that Cicero displays himself at once the father of eloquence, the master of sound philosophy, and the wise moderator of the troubles of his country; that Pomponius Atticus, not less distinguished by his absence from political factions than by his connexion with those who directed them, dares to call Rome herself before the tribunal of Eternal Justice, and pronounce on her institutions, on her laws, her usages, and her triumphs,—a sentence of judicious severity, which seems to dissipate, at least in part, the charm of her grandeur.

By the side of Lucretia,—from whom the observations of the inflexible Atticus tend to remove the honourable epithet which history attaches

taches to her name,—appear, in turn, Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, whose great virtues and the suspicion of one crime have followed to the tomb; and the unfortunate daughter of Virginius, whose blood, shed by the hand of a father, achieved for Rome the second conquest of her liberty. But suddenly an execrable object puts the dead to flight, and finishes the dialogues of the first three nights. The delineation of this monster, and the description of his punishment, surpass perhaps the bounds of tragedy. It is horror itself, with all that it possesses most poignant and appalling: this passage agitates the soul and distracts the senses,—for its subject is “the Parricide.”

Amongst the varied scenes of the second part of his work, where the author continues to display with wise profusion the richness of his talent, there is one which seems destined to console us for every painful emotion, in calling pity to the support of grief, and allowing us to shed tears, which nature at least does not condemn, over the fate of a timid virgin, whose love is her only crime. Nothing can be more affecting than the recital of the loves and the punishment of the vestal Honoria and the youthful Lucius.

In this melancholy and moving passage the ingenuity of art is concealed beneath a natural display of sentiments which are dearest to the human heart. Passion is there displayed with all its fury, boldness, and despair, with the mixture of feebleness and pride by which its transports are ennobled. In treating of such a subject, it was difficult not to fall into the track of modern romance,—the snare was open, and a middling genius would not have avoided it. To form any idea of the felicity with which Verri, by diffusing over this part of his composition the ancient charm of truth and nature depicted by genius, has escaped it, it is necessary to read the work itself.

In this second part, the occasional less important interest of the matter is fortunately compensated by the more lively change of the subject. We may anticipate the attention which must be excited by a parallel and contrast between the city of Romulus and that of Leo X.; between the laws of the twelve tables and the papal bulls; between the forum of the

mistress of the world and the “Cow-market” of the capital of a small state; between the famous rock upon which, during many centuries, the dominion of the world was supported, and that ignoble Monte Capino, worn away by time, which the eye discovers with difficulty, and on which goats are browsing near the very place where Curtius precipitated himself for the salvation of his country.

In the different places which the shades visit with Verri for their guide, we see and hear in turn, Romulus conversing with Numa, Pompey disputing with the Gracchi; Brutus accusing Sallust; Jugurtha reducing Cicero to silence by describing the corruption of the Senate; Vitruvius criticising with asperity the architecture of St. Peter's; Nero seeking around the Vatican for the remains of his Colossus; Cæsar judging like a statesman and a warrior of modern tactics; and, to conclude, Pagan Rome expressing her admiration of this second Rome, whose moral power has exceeded the limits of her ancient conquest, and which, varying with skill the form of her policy, without changing its object, has made the milder and not less glorious empire of religion and the fine arts succeed to her warlike dominion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with grief that I have witnessed the denunciations against the German philosophy of Kant published in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews,—denunciations not warranted, if we consider the profound and sublime metaphysical researches elucidated, as well as the important and universal benefit contingent upon a knowledge and practical illustration of the principles.

It is easy for any one, aided by fertility of imagination, as with a pyrrhonic criticism, to decry the fruit of another's genius; and, where there are alone a few who know the system, to prevail against those few. There is however this consolation to the few, that their opponents have acknowledged universally their ignorance.

Thus wit, like faith, by each man is apply'd
To one small sect, and all are damn'd
beside.

Yet we cannot but lament the public indifference to this great and new philosophy,

philosophy, while there can be no excuse that there is lack of ability or profound critics.

In your last Monthly Magazine, criticising the work of Professor Dugald Stewart, p. 413, you observe, "The reviewer complains that Mr. Stewart has not afforded more comprehensive views of different metaphysical systems; we apprehend the defect arose more from the subject than the writer." Yet this conduct, allow me, sir, to say, is in Mr. Stewart extremely culpable, since he has had opportunities to be conversant with the immortal system of the German metaphysician.

It is, however, with this, as it was with that of Copernicus, and all systems that innovate upon the common opinions and knowledge of the age. When first promulgated, there are few admirers; the advocates are persecuted, — yea, contemplated as maniacs; and thus, however important the consequences, the science is condemned.

Forbid that such should be the fate of the system of the illustrious professor of Germany, of whom it may be said, as was observed by Voltaire of Locke, "*Jamais il ne fut peut-etre un esprit plus sage, plus methodique, un logicien plus exact.*" He, as Copernicus, is a genius, a mighty and transcendent spirit, who, in a hectic fit of nature's vagaries, at intervals appears among us to astonish and enlighten man; and so, as to Apollo, Ceres, &c. niches were bestowed in the Temple of the Gods, if we were not in possession of a purer faith, might to him, with equal justice, a consecrated seat be given.

A Copernicus new modelled the order of the heavenly bodies; Kant purified the system of ethics. A Copernicus has really made astronomers, will Kant philosophers? So, as the one discovered the true order of the conjunction of the stars, has the other the form of the mind. Yet, as, in consequence of the researches of the former, beauty of design, harmony of association, and sublime order were developed; so, in consequence of the investigation of the latter, will man be taken from a state of warfare, confusion, slavery, and misery, to be placed in one of peace, order, liberty, and happiness. These, sir, are not assumed positions, they are not mere hypothetical statements; but found in the very nature of the

science; since, as there is an order which, in association with the principles of the mind, can produce these results, is this the one, as explicated in the system of Professor Kant?

He has shown the order of mind, from the state of the most physical and sensual to the highest, as that which is most metaphysical and rational, developing, in the connexion of the sensual, the intellectual and rational, the three universal properties of the power of judgment, in the agreeable, the beautiful, and sublime; separating the one from the other with the most critical and profound acumen. He has explicated the pure knowledge as distinct from the empirical, describing, in reference to the former, the moral principle; hence expounding how it is possible for man to be either under laws of freedom or necessity.

Truly, sir, he has unfolded all the powers of man, physical and metaphysical; fully exhibiting the mastery of a great and lofty genius over the most abstruse, complicated, and almost divine science. It is for man to study, to investigate the principles, and reap those riches which no longer are concealed by a vacant and unmeaning jargon; and, in the irradiancy of such a treasure, to cause its splendor to suffuse its charms, so that—

Nations unborn your mighty names shall
sound,
And worlds applaud that must not yet be
found.

June 1822.

A KANTESIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LITTLE expected that in the nineteenth century it would have been necessary for any person (considering the progress which had taken place in the previous century in the arts and sciences, which lead to civilization,) to offer his strong and decided oppugnance to, and abhorrence of, those laws which enable the judges of this country, in discharge of the duties of their office, to pass upon any prisoner who is tried before them, for murder or other capital crimes, the following sentence:—"That you be taken to the place from whence you come, and from thence to the place of execution, and be there *hung by the neck* until you are dead."

I am persuaded that I state the truth when I say, that every person possessing

possessing the common feeling of humanity must acknowledge that such a punishment is a disgrace to the country in which it is tolerated; that it originated in an age of barbarism and depravity, and that it ought not to be found amongst the laws of any country which has advanced one step towards civilization. Such a punishment is viewed with horror when inflicted on a dog, and most decidedly ought not to be inflicted on man. Indeed I have never been able to bring my mind to the conclusion, that man in a state of society has necessarily entered into any compact which, strictly speaking, can enable any government, or set of men, to take away his life. Such a power belongs only to God. This opinion will no doubt be scouted by the majority of persons in existence, namely, those who think that every thing which is sanctioned by the government under which they live is right, and that to propose any alteration in the laws or usages which have been adopted by preceding generations, arises from either madness or folly; but it will meet with little opposition from those who think.

The grand object of all punishment is, or at any rate ought to be, the prevention of crime; and there are certainly many other punishments which would tend much more effectually to prevent the increase of the crimes before mentioned than that used in this country. Experience proves that, under the existing laws, such crimes have rather increased than decreased. With this fact staring us full in the face, I say it becomes the duty of the legislative assembly of this kingdom immediately to adopt such a law as would effectually prevent the now too frequent commission of the most horrid crimes.

There is an opinion prevalent amongst the vulgar, which has, I am afraid, too often been the cause of the commission of much crime, namely, that God in his infinite mercy will forgive all, however base and wicked, who sincerely repent of their sins; and that, by clinging to the robes of Christ's righteousness, they will eventually become the children of God, and escape the punishment that awaited the damned. That many of the basest malefactors have died in such a belief, is no doubt true, because they have exclaimed, just as they were about to be launched into eternity,

"Oh! what a joyful moment this is for me; I feel conscious that I am going into the arms of my Redeemer; his blood is sufficient for me." I am aware that it ill becomes man to set bounds to the mercy of the King of Kings, but surely any one may reasonably suppose, that if such an opinion gains ground among the vulgar, it cannot excite much surprise if, at no very distant period, man should willingly cut the throat of his fellow man, in order that he may finally be wafted into the realms of everlasting bliss. The punishment the most likely to prevent crime is confinement or banishment.

B—mf—d.

C. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ACTUAL STATE of the GREEK ISLANDS; by MARKAKY ZALLONI, a native of TINOS, physician to PRINCE ALEXANDER SUZZO.

KROKO, a small inconsiderable village, is the next we arrive at, and stands about six miles out of the road from San Nicolo, and about as far from the port Palermo. At Lazaro, about a quarter of an hour's walk from Kroko, all the people are Catholics. The river that rises a little below this place turns a number of mills; but, in summer, these frequently stand still for want of water. At Perastra, a little further on, we enter upon the level country. From Perastra to Komi is ten minutes' walk, during which it is necessary to ford the river to arrive on the left side. Komi is a large town, divided into Upper, Lower, and Middle, a rivulet runs through two of the latter divisions. The inhabitants, who are all Catholics, do not enjoy the best health, owing to the insalubrity of the neighbouring marshes, especially in summer. Mastro Markadho, the next village, is very small; to reach here we leave Karkadho, which may be seen at a considerable distance on the left. Kilia, half an hour's distance from this place, is a village situated in a gorge between two mountains, and the most considerable in all the Katomeri or lower part of the island. It is traversed by a rivulet of excellent water; the inhabitants are all Catholics, and possess the largest bell in the island.

Actopholea, about a mile from Kilia, is situated upon a steep and high mountain, from whence it derived its name, signifying "the eagle's nest." About

About twenty minutes' walk from this village is Kato Klyisma, the last in the island on that side towards Andros: it is situated in a plain near the marshes, a quarter of an hour's walk from the little port of Kolyinbythra. The inhabitants of both the last-mentioned places belong to the Latin church. A sandy road leads from Kato-Klyisma to Aghapi, upon which we traverse the Perastra, and pass four mills. Entering Aghapi, which is pretty large, we observe the fountain of the place, and a small rivulet. Aghapi is situated upon a height about three quarters of a mile from the sea to the north of Selina, a wretched port, opposite to which the sea is of a considerable depth. Sklavo Chorio is another large village situated on a height, but very thinly peopled. Tripotamos, another large village to the right of this, is so called from its three little rivulets: the people are all of the Greek church. Besides a number of villages, the description of which offers little or no variety, there is another town in the Katomeri much larger than San Nicolo, namely, Oxomeria: this is situated on the side of the island nearest Andros, and has six villages within the circuit of its territory. The village of Arnatho, opposite the port of St. John, being situated upon the summit of a mountain, appears at a distance like a pigeon-house, and near this is a convent of Greek Religious, called Ghynekio Monastiri.

In the interior of the island, and particularly all round the borders, we frequently meet with the ruins of towers and other buildings, apparently relics of former grandeur, and at least suggesting the idea that the place has been much more populous than at present. However, from whatever point of view our observations may be directed, five or six villages may always be seen at once, with a great number of little churches and dove-houses built round the villages. There are several very high mountains in the interior of the Apanomeri, though the Borgo surpasses all the rest; from its summit the neighbouring isles are easily discerned. To the west of Tinos we see the isle of Joura, Syra on the south-west, Andros on the north-west, Delos pretty near to the south-east, Paros to the south, Samos and Nicaria to the east, and Mycona to the south-east.

The land-winds from the narrow-

gorges, or passages between the mountains, are sometimes so terrible when they rise into hurricanes, that a part of the coast called Ziknia is extremely dangerous. The seamen, who are not insensible of the hazard they run when coasting this part, never neglect striking their sails even in the calmest weather, with a view to anticipate the effects of these sudden and impetuous gusts. The climate of Tinos is very mild, and is only distinguished by the frequent rains. Snow falls very seldom, and ice may be said to be almost unknown here: the inhabitants also know very little of hail, which is here of the smallest kind, being about the size of a small grey pea; the sky is almost always clear. Rain is scarce in summer, but violent thunder-storms occasionally happen, which destroy the produce of the husbandman and spread desolation throughout the country. When the torrents are precipitated from the mountains, nothing can withstand their fury; enclosures are often overthrown, and the earth swept away and trees torn up by the roots, in consequence of the impetuosity of the waters. The Sirocco, which sometimes blows here, is generally accompanied by thick clouds, which collect in the south and darken the air: thunder and lightning are also frequent in summer during storms, and at other times, but it is very seldom that any object is struck by the lightning. When it happens that the inhabitants are distressed for water, those both of the Greek and Latin persuasion repair to their respective churches to implore the divine favour. On these occasions they go in procession from one church to another, singing hymns and canticles composed for that purpose. After this the sight of a charged cloud over their heads would make them extremely happy, if they did not then begin to dispute about which of them it was owing to, that the wrath of heaven was appeased. Each party attributes this success to itself; they grow warm, and, becoming exasperated, the discussion is often finished by serious quarrels, and even bloodshed. In general, all through the Archipelago, an inveterate hatred subsists between the Christians of the Greek and Latin church; this hatred springing from a religious principle, is always implacable, and leads to the most fatal excesses.

These superstitious ideas, however, lose much of their rancour in the

Q

Adriatic

Adriatic gulph, and in the great cities of the Ottoman empire, where any persons taking pleasure in disputing about the differences between the two churches, are looked upon with contempt even by their own party, and are treated as dangerous persons, or ignorant and ill-bred.

The villages are for the most part situated in the defiles of the mountains, or upon the declivity of the hills, not far from a valley through which a little rivulet generally runs from the high grounds, and produces water sufficient for the use of the people. Besides this supply, they have wells near the valley, from three to six feet deep; the water seldom flows over, unless in rainy weather, and they are enclosed by low walls to prevent the accumulation of dust, and to resist the heat of the sun, so that the temperature of the water is much the same all the year round. As the shallowness of these wells makes it unnecessary to use ropes or buckets, the water is generally drawn up in dirty jars. In the evening the cattle are led thither to drink; but, when the supply of water is lessened by the heat of the weather, they are obliged to drink kneeling, when, as it frequently happens that some of them fall in, it becomes the duty of one of the inhabitants to clean out the well, for which service he receives an egg from every house in the village. It has been observed, that the persons who use the well-waters constantly in preference to those that are filtered from the hills, are subject to several disorders, especially the asthma; nevertheless, habit has such power over them, that they will not alter their manner of living. It may be said of these islanders, as well as of those of the rest of the Greek islands, that they contribute little or nothing either to the construction or reparation of any public works; and that, in this particular, they differ very much from the ancient Greeks.

Tinos is capable of producing every thing common to the *terra firma* of Greece and the neighbouring islands: several species of oranges and citrons grow here; in fact, here is every kind of fruit except the apple. Brandy is made from raisins, and sometimes from figs and other ripe fruits. Onions abound here, and consist of two species: one is much used in colouring ragouts; the others, called *Gleocromitha*, are very large, and sometimes

weigh a pound; these have been the subject of much encomium among ancient authors, who have boasted of their exquisite flavour and sweetness. Silk would produce a considerable revenue here, if the inhabitants were better instructed in the manner of breeding silk-worms.

The sage here is famous for its fine taste, the best kind grows in the rocky environs of the village of Cumaro. In the month of May, before sun-rise, each family goes out to collect their annual stock of this vegetable. They drink the infusion as tea all the winter; in summer, the tender buds are eaten by the women and children with sugar; but, for two or three days afterwards, their tongues, teeth, and lips, are discoloured like chocolate.

On the Sundays during the spring, the boys of Katomeri and Apanomeri go out in distinct companies to collect branches of sage. When these companies happen to meet, a *rencontre* is pretty sure to take place, called *petro polemos*, or a war with stones; these are often thrown at each other from a sling, and the victorious party are by right entitled to carry off all the spoil. The fig-tree is the principal in the island, and of this there are about fifteen different species, and it is cultivated with the greatest care. Figs, fresh or dry, are to the inhabitants of Tinos what rice is to the Persians, manioc to the Americans, or dates to the Egyptians. The greatest number of female fig-trees are planted near enclosures and by walls. Their trunks rise from ten to fifteen feet; their flexible branches reaching to the ground, form those umbrageous arbours which will receive under cover from fifteen to twenty persons: thus, though these trees occupy a great extent of ground, the proprietors are well indemnified by the abundant produce. This fecundity is entirely owing to the art the inhabitants make use of in marrying the male with the female fig, by means of the operation called *orniasma*, or *caprification*, without which the foetus of the females would waste away, fall to the ground, and never arrive at maturity.

The vines in Tinos are planted in stony ground, where it is not possible to use the plough; their branches are so strong, that they have no need of supporters, and so extensive, as sometimes to occupy a circumference from eighty to 100 feet, stretching horizontally,

tally; so that to perceive the grapes, it is necessary to raise up the branches and put the leaves aside. This position, so far from injuring the fruit, tends to shelter the vine from the winds, preserves the grapes from the ravages of the hail; whilst the earth, heated by the solar rays, assists in bringing the fruit to the highest degree of perfection. When the heat has been too violent, the juice of the grape resembles molasses, which it is then necessary to correct with water. The ordinary wine is made of the grape called *potamissi*; of this there are two kinds, the black and the white. Among the birds of the isle of Tinos, the crows are three times more numerous than all the other species together; next to these, white pigeons are most numerous: game is very scarce here; there are a few red partridges, but no grey ones, and hares are still less in number; but the number of wild turtles and quails is so great, that they are preserved by the inhabitants by pickling them for their winter's stock. Among the insects, the cicada is one of the most troublesome to a stranger, as their noise from the mulberry-trees is to be heard day and night. The islanders say, their monotony lulls them to sleep. Vipers and adders do great damage here when they get into the dove-houses; but neither deer nor any of the large quadrupeds are indigenous to this island. The only thing of the wild species is a jackal or kind of fox. Neither ducks, geese, or turkeys, are bred here; the poultry of each yard seldom consists of more than a dozen of common fowls, and some among these lay eggs twice a-day; and, among the eggs of those that lay but one, it is not uncommon to find some with two yolks.

In the yard of each house it is also common to feed pigs, which they generally kill when two or three years old. This occurs in the month of November, preparatory to the laying-in of the year's stock.

There are but few horses, and those are of a bad breed; but the mules are strong, and very sure-footed, though they are not shod here, nor in several islands of the Archipelago; they never have oats or barley for their food, but will carry from 600 to 650 lbs.

The inhabitants of Tinos are of a good size, well-proportioned, and rather handsome. Their hair is generally black or brown, and seldom or never

fair. About the age of forty, the men are very subject to become bald. Among the women large eyes, placed high in the forehead, with thick eye arched brows, are reckoned handsome. Though possessing more animation than the men, the women are at the same time modest and decent; and, next to their shape, their manners and conversation are highly interesting. One indiscretion, however, cannot be concealed; they cannot keep the most trifling secret, which compels their husbands to use much reserve. Excepting this failing, they are completely mistresses of their household.

Both sexes here possess an irresistible love of pleasure; and love, of course, is an affair of the last importance. But, as they wish to be the sole objects of this passion, the trouble and disorder occasioned by jealousy in the best regulated families frequently produces the most fatal effects. The Tinians are naturally curious, lively, and irritable, soon angry and soon appeased. Their words once given they religiously keep, and their gratitude for benefits received is without bounds; on the other hand, their resentment of injuries is excessive; but this, as in some other islands, is not transmitted to the relatives or children of the offending party, and thus perpetuated from generation to generation; the inhabitants of Tinos are extremely humane, and will often confer a favour, at the risk of their personal interest.

Such among them who happen to be unfortunate, are sure to find friends and brothers in their countrymen; and, any person wishing to find a refuge among them when persecuted for any political offence, is not only certain of an asylum, but the islanders would rather perish than give him up. In fact, strangers in general are favourably received and invited to refresh themselves, and partake of the usual meals of the family. People in easy circumstances offer *liqueurs*, confectionary, and coffee; but, the greatest charm is the freedom and the manner with which these obligations are conferred. Thus, these islanders are reckoned the most hospitable in the Archipelago; their benevolence is exercised without any sordid view of recompence; and, in giving this sentiment its whole extent, we might say that they practise virtue for its own sake. Avarice, rapacity, envy, duplicity, and those vile and base passions

sions that harden and disgrace the heart, are unknown to them; their minds are equally as amiable, as their features; and being essentially good, it is an invariable maxim with them, that, however costly the sacrifices to virtue may be, the pleasure of performing a virtuous action can scarcely be purchased too dear. Such is the strength of lungs in this island, that the inhabitants can make themselves heard at the distance of half a league, and sometimes sufficiently distinct for carrying on a conversation. Most of the islanders travel, and there is not a single family that have not some members of it abroad; however, such is their love of country, that they invariably return. Their barren ungrateful island they prefer to the richest and most flourishing countries; so that, whenever they have acquired a competence, they finally return to settle, and either purchase more ground than they had, or improve what they have; hence the constant high price of land.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public have heard, through the channel of your valuable and extensive Magazine, quite enough about the "Fair Quaker." Your last correspondent, T. G. H. has given you many particulars, but he says nothing of her marriage to Isaac Axford; and, as I began the debate, it is the etiquette with members of a certain great house, that I should be indulged with a summing up, by way of reply, and so make a closure of the discussion.

It is certain that the fair Quaker's name was Hannah Whitefoot, and not Wheeler. I shewed to Axford's own niece, only yesterday, the account given by T. G. H. She admits all that he says about the situation of the shop, and the way that Prince George got a sight of her, in his frequent visits to the Opera-House. To put a stop to these visits was the reason of getting her to be married to Axford, who had paid her some attentions while he was shopman at a grocer's on Ludgate-hill. Mrs. S. his niece, told me yesterday, that after they married they cohabited for a fortnight or three weeks, when one day she was suddenly called out from dinner, and put into a chaise-and-four, and taken off; and he never saw her afterwards. Mrs. S. says it was reported that the Prince

had several children by her, one or two of whom became generals in the army.

When Axford, many years after, married a second wife, and it was reported that Hannah was still living, the late Lord Weymouth, on enquiry, asserted that she was not then living.

Warminster; July 5.

H. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

THE malady that has, for the last few months, existed epidemically in the south of Spain, has excited the sympathy of Europe; and the noble devotion of the French physicians, who, for the sake of humanity and science, volunteered to encounter the dangers of that ill-fated district, form a splendid instance of well-directed zeal and generous self-devotion.

The late Dr. Johnstone, of Kidderminster, first called the attention of the public to the use of fumigations, as a means of checking the progress of fevers considered to be contagious. After an interval of many years had elapsed, Dr. Carmichael Smyth took up the subject, and the progress of modern chemistry enabled him to pursue his investigations much farther than his predecessor in the same field. So completely, indeed, did he seem to have succeeded, and so great the boon bestowed on society by his labours, as to call for a national remuneration. The Parliamentary grant, thus bestowed on a worthy and deserving individual, was perhaps the most useful result of his discovery.

To prevent the propagation of contagious and infectious diseases, to confine those desolating visitations, and to disarm them of much of their malignity, I would propose three methods,—ventilation, attention to cleanliness, and avoiding the fomites of the disease.

1. That ventilation is a most important means of diluting and weakening the effect of noxious effluvia, is very obvious. This should not be attended to only in the chambers and dwellings of the sick, but also in the construction of streets and cities. It is well known that the yellow-fever exerts much of its malignant and destructive operation where the air is confined by narrow streets, in crowded and ill-ventilated habitations, and in the frequently-respired and impure atmosphere of hospitals. All these causes are

are said to have operated in Barcelona, where, in addition to the other evils of a large city, the walls and military defences tend to prevent a salutary ventilation of the place.

2. Since, in the production of epidemic diseases, nothing is more banefully operative than the putrid emanations of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, it becomes of essential importance to pay the greatest attention to the removal of such causes. In high atmospherical temperatures, such as are often experienced in the south of Spain, the solar influence, acting on these foci of infection, tends to generate the malaria very widely; particularly in low, damp, crowded, and unventilated places. The application of lime, (as advised by your correspondent Mr. Luckcock, in your Number for December last,) to these prolific sources of disease, might also contribute to check the ravages of the yellow-fever.

3. In proposing, as a mean of preventing the yellow-fever, that the contagious fomites of the disease be avoided, I am aware that I approach controversial ground. Thirty years ago, among medical observers, the contagionists constituted a most decided numerical preponderance; but, at the present period, by far the greater number deny a contagious property to the yellow-fever. By the latter the doctrine of contagion has been denounced as anti-social; and the conviction of how much a neglect, or even a desertion of the unfortunate victims, this opinion might appear to justify, may have excited a generous warmth against it. Since, however, not only the physicians of this country, but those also of France and America, are divided on this subject, I may truly say to these polemic writers—

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.

This is not the place for entering into a discussion of such a question, which has been treated in so masterly a manner by Dr. Bancroft on one side, and by Sir Gilbert Blane on the other. It is justly observed by the latter, in his "*Elements of Medical Logic*," that many of the circumstances attending the propagation of the malady can only be accounted for on the ground of its contagious nature: as its appearing in such places that have

communicated with a source of contagion; its almost constantly first breaking out at sea-ports, and particularly at periods when vessels having the disease on-board have arrived; its spreading from such place, as from a centre of contagion, to other situations having communication with the first. These recur to my recollection as being among the most prominent of the arguments urged by that estimable physician, and which it will be no easy task for the non-contagionists to set aside or confute.

Market Deeping; E. HATFIELD.
Jan. 7, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ARE we to have a new bridge or an altered one? As affects foot-passengers, and those who ride, there is no complaint in respect to the bridge itself; it is wide, and the pavement is good. The craftsmen are the complainants, and yet they are immediately alarmed when a small tonnage-toll is mentioned. The streets and avenues (not merely the approaches, a softened word of the engineers, so as not to frighten the public too much about the expense,) are of equal importance as the bridge. At present they are much too narrow, commencing from the Town Hall, Borough; and on the London side they want widening, more or less, all the way to Bishopsgate-street; Fish-street hill steepness to be removed or mitigated by all means; and an increased acclivity of the bridge to be avoided if possible. Can a new bridge with all these, I deem absolutely necessary, appendages, be executed at an expense of less than a million and a half? I should doubt it.

Even without a new bridge, the increasing number of houses building in St. George's-fields, and southward generally, imperatively calls for increased accommodation in the streets leading into the heart of the city.

In respect of a land-toll, there is very great prejudice against the measure, and much inconvenience would arise to foot-passengers and carriages by the stoppage.

If a new bridge is decided upon, it should be substantial and useful, in preference to ornamental: the latter being by no means necessary when the unsightliness of the river above bridge is considered: this might at one

one time have been greatly improved by warehouses and wharfs, (uniform, wide, and extensive,) instead of several of the docks, now in peace-time of but little comparative utility.

A co-operation with the Southwark bridge is desirable, to take off a part of the traffic of carriages and pedestrians, which should have inviting roads, both in the Borough and the city side; the latter, in particular, is a most woeful disappointment.

The Strand-bridge road to the Obelisk has been spoiled by the curve, instead of its coming out directly opposite to the London-road, as originally intended. This concern cost upwards of a million.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*THE MILLER'S-TOMB ON HEYDOWN-HILL,
in SUSSEX.*

IN September 1815 I went to see the Miller's-tomb, at the top of Heydown-hill, a curiosity visited by almost every stranger at Worthing. Near the head of the tomb is an alcove, in which visitors sometimes take those refreshments which they bring with them, or tea, with which they are supplied from a cottage in its neighbourhood. Over the door is the following inscription:—

Stranger! enjoy the sweet enchanting scene,
The pleasing landscape, and the velvet green,
Yet still, although the eye delighted rove,
Think of the better scenes to come, above.

It is an altar-tomb, inclosed with iron-railing, five feet five inches in height. The stone which covers it is thus inscribed:—

For the reception of the body of
John Olliver,
When deceased, by the will of God,
Granted by William Westbrook Richardson, esq. 1766.

As Olliver did not die until 1793, it must have remained unoccupied about twenty-seven years.

On the south side we find this memorial:—

In memory of John Olliver, miller, who died on the 22d of April, 1793, aged 84.

On the top is inscribed:—

For as in Adam all died, even so in Jesus Christ shall all be made alive. 1st Cor. xv. 22.—The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. That whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have eternal life. John i. 17.

and iii. 15.—Whereupon, I perceive there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works; for that is his portion: for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him? Eccles. iii. 22.—Knowing that shortly I must put off this my tabernacle, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me, 2d Peter i. 14.

On the east side are the following lines:—

Why should my fancy any one offend,
Whose good or ill doth not on it depend?
'Tis at my own expense, except the land,
(A generous grant, on which my tomb doth stand.)

This is the only spot which I have chose,
Wherein to take my long and last repose;
Here in the dust my body lieth down:
You'll say,—it is not consecrated ground;
I grant the same, but where shall we e'er find

The spot that e'er can purify the mind?
Nor to the body any lustre give,
The more depends on what a life we live;
For, when the trumpet shall begin to sound,

'Twill not avail where'er the body's found.
Blessed are they,—yea all, are they
Who in the Lord the Saviour die;
Their bodies wait redemption's day,
And sleep in peace where'er they lie.

On the west side is inscribed:—

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, but to keep his commandments is holiness to the Lord.

Under a sculptured circular arch is an emblematic contest between Time and Death, and the following lines, in which the former is supposed to speak:—

Death! why so fast, pray stay thy hand,
And let my glass run out its sand.
As neither Time nor Death will stay,
Let us improve the present day.
Why start you at that skeleton?
'Tis your own picture which you shun;
Alive, it did resemble thee,
And thou, when dead, like that shalt be.
But, tho' Death must have its will,
Yet old Time prolongs the date,
Till the measure we shall fill
What's allotted us by fate.
When that's done, then Time and Death
Both agree to take our breath.

From the tomb we went to the windmill, which Olliver had so many years occupied, and from which he enjoyed a panoramic view of great extent. The miller was born, and always lived, in a thatched cottage situated at the brow of the hill, about a furlong north of the tomb, and now inhabited by Olliver's nephew, who succeeded him in business. The mistress of the house thought that his singular choice

choice of a burial-place might be attributed to two motives,—an opposition to the usual belief that places of customary burial were more sanctified than others; and a strong attachment to a spot where he was born, and had always lived. Having (she said,) mentioned to the owner of the soil his wish to be buried on the top of the hill, he gave him the land for that purpose; and, after erecting a tomb, he paid it a daily visit: but, two years before his death, becoming blind, he used to grope the way alone on his singular pilgrimage. His coffin, as well as his tomb, were prepared long before it was wanted. On the lid of the former was inscribed, *memento mori*; it was placed on castors, and after being drawn from under his bed every morning, was again wheeled under it on his retiring to repose.

In making his will, he evinced an avidity for posthumous fame. He left the rental of a meadow and a cottage to keep his tomb in repair *for ever*; but his tomb has already begun to moulder; for what is derived as rent of the cottage, other purposes are found, and the meadow has passed away, by legal transfer, into the hands of a new claimant.

J. J.

Grace-hill, Kent.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

BIBLIOTHECAL CURIOSITIES of LYONS.

NO. III.

The Roman Pontifical. In folio.

THIS beautiful manuscript, written upon vellum of snowy whiteness, is ornamented by majuscules and large vignettes, the grounds of which are in burnished gold, the miniatures and letters exquisitely enluminated, and in the most perfect preservation. In these are represented the Bishop preparing to officiate at the mass, in the act of confirmation, conferring the stations of porter, reader, exorcist, acolyte, sub-deacon, deacon, and arch-deacon, transferring the priest to the functions of a Bishop or regular Abbot, investing with the religious garb, laying the first stone of a monastery, dedicating a church, consecrating an altar, the holy table, the salver, the chalice, the holy vessels, the sacerdotal habiliments, and the baptismal font. In other designs he is represented converting a profane spot of ground into a burying-place, consecrating images of the Virgin and the Saints, bestowing his benediction

upon the water of the temple, upon bells, reliques, the censer, the traveller's staff, the pilgrim's gourde, the house newly erected, the ship on the point of being launched, wells from which water has not been drawn, the ashes intended to remind man of his origin, and the oils used at his last moments, when he is on the point of being separated from all earthly ties. The Bishop is therein further represented applying the crucifix to the warrior's vestments upon the eve of setting out for a crusade to the Holy Land, degrading a culpable priest from his office, washing the feet of the poor, celebrating the Last Supper, presiding at a Synod, performing the visit to his diocese, exhorting the winds and the tempest, solemnly receiving an archbishop, a legate, a pope, a king, together with his consecration of the latter, and crowning a queen, conducting the funeral ceremony of a religious votary, receiving from another his renunciation of the world and his vow of perpetual retirement, and, lastly, carrying the extreme unction and the final religious consolations to the bed of death. This work terminates with *the Office of the Virgin*, wherein a series of miniatures display the most remarkable events of the life of the mother of Christ. The character, in various colours, is large, very correct, and perfectly legible, though the work appears to be of the thirteenth century. It formerly belonged to Camille de Neuville-Villeroy, archbishop of Lyons, and is assuredly the most beautiful manuscript specimen that issued from the famous library of that ecclesiastical dignitary.

NO. IV.

Picture of the Three Rhetorics. In 4to.

The text of this singular production is very legible, and encircled by lines; and the author divides his work into *natural* and *artificial* rhetoric, the one appertaining to orators and to the dumb, owing its origin to pantomime; each of these three parts is divided into several chapters, wherein are found examples in prose and in verse, together with devices, epigrams, epitaphs, and instructive morals. The author has dedicated several of these chapters to define the effect of the passions upon our discourse, wherein he has dwelt much upon pity, indignation, rage, shame, audacity, fear, and love; the perusal of the latter, in particular, being

being very curious. In the third part, which treats of dumb rhetoric, the chapters labour to define the rhetoric of the eyes, of tears, of misery displayed in the look, of beauty and gesticulations in general; and, finally, the rhetoric of money and of wine, which seem to have had a particular influence upon the author's mind. "The rhetoric of wine (says he,) has all its figures represented in the glasses, its amplifications in banquets, and its common places in public-houses; it greatly tends to inflame the passions. Would you have love? without wine, says the poet, Venus is chilled. Do you seek the aid of friendship? It is only to be found with flaggons, and in the midst of feasting. If rage is required; do not broils ensue at the termination of repasts? Do you covet hilarity? Scripture hath said, 'Wine rejoiceth the heart of man;' while Virgil calls it the distributor of gaiety. Is your research after truth? The Proverb very justly observes, that wine unlocks every secret. Do you wish for dumb rhetoric? Place a man near a full bottle of sparkling wine, and he is, as it were, beside a red looking-glass, wherein he admires himself, and gleans from that joyful contemplation the majesty of his countenance, the freedom of gesticulation, the diversity of motion, and all the vigour of his intellect." The writer terminates this novel and curious work with the following lines:—

Chacun met dans son goût le prix de
chaque livre;
Souvent le propre amour vous entête et
enivre:
Mais toute prévention à part,
Si l'on prétend parler en faveur de notre
art,
Quelqu'ami soutiendra qu'en cette rhé-
torique
Ou y lit des endroits bien exempts de
critique.

The author, no doubt, conceived that the rhetoric of money and wine, above all, influenced the taste of the world at large.

NO. V.

Pliny's Natural History. In Latin, folio. This manuscript, upon beautiful vellum, is remarkable not only from its perfect state of preservation, but on account of the correctness and beauty of the character; it may truly be esteemed a *chef-d'œuvre* of the calligraphic art; the letters being of a round form, and not interrupted by

columns, as is usual with manuscripts of this description. The majuscules are enluminated and highly embellished with gold, and the frontispiece, enclosed within a coronet, is decorated in a similar manner, the first page displaying vignettes and a beautiful miniature, delineating stags grazing on the borders of a stream; while upon the broad margins of the manuscript are indicated the subjects of the respective chapters.

Pliny, a native of Verona, acquired the esteem of the Emperor Vespasian; he was intendant in Spain, and was swallowed up in the year 79, during the terrible eruption recorded of Mount Vesuvius, which the philosopher approached too near, in his eagerness to witness that dreadful convulsion of nature. Pliny's Natural History, the greatest work of the kind handed down to us from antiquity, was first printed at Rome in 1470.

The manuscript of which we are speaking appears to owe its date to the year 1400; it was purchased by Claude de Rola, a physician of Montbrison, who acquired considerable celebrity in the sixteenth century. In 1782 it became the property of the Library of Lyons, of which it ranks one of the most conspicuous ornaments, and is particularly quoted in the writings of Father Hardouin.

NO. VI.

Prophecies of Father Thelesphorus, Hermit of Cusance. In Latin, folio.

This precious and very curious calligraphic specimen contains the prophecies of the Hermit Thelesphorus upon popes and emperors, the future state of the Holy See, and of the empire, from 1386 until *the end of the world*. The style of the penmanship is gothic, and difficult to decipher; while the titles, initials, and indications of the drawings, are in purple characters. These designs, consisting of forty-five, are coloured, representing the popes, with divers attributes, as well as angels, monks, and devils. The writer styles himself hermit of Cusance, a village in the ancient province of Franche-Comté, at which spot, after the author's demise, a priory of monks was established.

This work in 1624 was presented to the library of Lyons by Francis de Cheviens, son of Gabriel de Cheviens, lord of St. Mauris, a knight of St. Louis, and one of the gentlemen of the King's Chamber, who was instituted

stituted in 1614 one of the judges of the French Arms, in which place he was succeeded by the learned Peter Hozier. This Francis de Chevrier, who died in 1641, must not be confounded with another, bearing the same name, who married Claudine de Paranges, and who was eulogised in Latin by Papire Masson.

NO. VII.

The Metamorphosis of Ovid. Folio.

The manuscript at Lyons is esteemed the most ancient translation extant in French of this universally esteemed Latin poet, being written in verses of eight syllables. The volume containing this laborious undertaking is of vellum, comprising 546 pages, beautifully written, and in fine preservation; it is decorated by enluminated majuscules, and vignettes descriptive of the principal metamorphoses. The designs are not very correct, but the selection of the subjects, and the manner in which they are treated, render them peculiarly interesting. With regard to the style of the translator, the following quotation will prove amply illustrative; herein *Jupiter* is made to address himself to *Io*:—

En cestui bois ou en celui,
Se tu me crois t'ombroieras
Et c'est grant chant eschiveras,
De ruidi se tu nose mie,
Seule entrer en bois, mon amie,
Compaignie je ti porterai,
Et par le boi te conduirai.
Si n'aras pas por conductour
Ou li vilain ou li pastour,
Ains auras riche compaignie
Du Dieu qui a la seigneurie
De tout le monde mestrier,
Je fais tonner et foudroier.

All the books of Ovid are thus translated, being a work of incalculable labour.

The most ancient translations of Ovid in print are, those of Walley, published at Bruges by Celard Ransien in 1484, reprinted at Paris in 1493, folio; mentioned by Maittaire. The *Great Olympus*, printed at Paris in Gothic characters in 1539, octavo. The first and second books were translated by Marot, in lines of ten syllables, which he read to Francis the First, in the Castle of Amboise. Bartholomew Aneau, head of the College of Lyons, added the third book, and caused the whole to be printed in this city by Macé Bonhomme, in 1556, in 12mo. The translation of Francis

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Habert, of Issoudun, in Berry, appeared at Paris in 1573, which was presented by the author to Henry the Third; that of Christopher Desfrans, of Niort, equally, in verse, appeared in Paris in 1595; in which edition the writer inserted musical notes, in order that his lines might be sung; while Raymond and Massac's edition appeared in 1617, which, though loudly extolled by the writers of the time, is now scarcely known.

In the two succeeding centuries the *Metamorphoses* were translated into prose by Nicholas Renouard, Peter du Ryer, la Barre de Beaumarchais, and Abbé Banier; and in verse by Thomas Corneille, who produced the first four books; by Isaac Benserade, who gave the whole in rondeaus; by the Abbé Marolles, who reduced each fable into four verses; by La Fontaine, who imitated some; and lastly, by M. Saint Auge, who had courage and talent sufficient to issue a complete translation.

The manuscript at Lyons now under review is of 1450 to 1480, and was the property of Octavius Mey, a Lyonese merchant, famous alike for his knowledge, his inventions, and his great fortune, which he placed to an excellent use, by storing a cabinet with medals and the rarest antiques; and it was from this valuable collection that his heir, William Pilata, selected the well-known beautiful shield representing the continence of Scipio, which he gave to Louis the Fourteenth.

*For the Monthly Magazine.**On the LANGUAGE of PHILOSOPHY.*

A CENTURY and a half ago, *Suction* was a recognised principle among philosophers. A pump was believed to act upon the principle of suction, by a capability which it had of sucking up water; and the leather was believed to adhere to a cobbler's lapstone owing to the stone sucking the leather. As soon, however, as it was discovered that the pressure of the atmosphere was the cause of both these phenomena, and that no such principle as Suction was necessary, various writers exposed the unphilosophical use of a term expressive of a power which did not exist, and it was generally abandoned. A few writers, however, upheld it as descriptive merely of the ultimate phenomena;

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but, as it recognized a false principle, and led to false analogies and various incongruities in reasoning, it has now ceased to be used by any well-educated person, although the vulgar still recognize the term, as well as the power, which it originally expressed.

Just so it is with the terms ATTRACTION, REPULSION, AFFINITY, and the like. They have for ages been used as expressive of natural, innate, and universal properties of bodies. No one has doubted of the *power* of bodies under different circumstances to *attract* and *repel* one another; and every work of chemistry speaks without qualification of various kinds of *affinity*. Thus insensate inert masses, which know nothing of each other's quantities, are almost universally believed to be able to move one another from the opposite part to that in which each is situated, by a power of *attraction*, said to act in proportion to their quantities;—other bodies push one another away;—and others have single, double, and compound affinities or *likings* for one another, and *aversions* to other bodies. This is the language and the faith of every learned society and university in Europe.

But it has lately been incontestibly ascertained and proved, that all these phenomena, like *suction*, have their sufficient general and specific causes, and that no *attraction*, *repulsion*, or *affinity*, is either concerned or is necessary: that the notions of such *powers* are chimeras of ignorance and superstition, and, consequently, the terms expressing them ought, like *suction*, to be exploded from the nomenclature of any philosophy which claims the respect of mankind.

They not only disgrace philosophy, but injure and arrest all enquiry; and they lead to more false analogies and incongruities than even the term *suction*. Thus a principle of *universal attraction* renders necessary an universal projectile force, and thereby involves physics and nature in the most absurd complexity. It mixes, too, with all reasonings on these subjects, and leads to false and unsatisfactory solutions of phenomena.

But attraction must not be confounded with the scholastic name of *weight*, or *central momentum*, called GRAVITATION. The two-fold motions of a planet necessarily confer an impulse or momentum of all its parts towards its centre; and hence all bodies

upon a planet, as patients of its general motions, have a local or planetary gravitation, weight, or central momentum. But, as the cause is local, and as a local cause has no universal effect, so the phrase "*universal gravitation*" is an incongruity essentially as absurd as the terms attraction, repulsion, affinity, or suction.

Birmingham; July 25.

XX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in a Portsmouth paper, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, of yesterday, a letter from Ascension, stating that the party stationed at that island procure fresh water from a spring nearly five miles off, and which is conveyed that distance, over rocks and stones, on men's shoulders, I deem it my duty to state, for the information of seamen, and the public at large, that nature furnishes the means to obtain good fresh water on a sandy beach by *percolation*, which process (like the water-spout and clouds,) not only separates the saline particles from sea-water, but divests that fluid of the bitter disagreeable taste, so as to render it more pure and free from earthy salts than river-water. In corroboration of which, I completed the ship under my command with water so obtained, on the Malabar coast, when on my way from Bombay to China, by the eastern passage; and, on my return to England by the Pacific, I watered by the same means in the Straits of Sapy, where the fresh water flowed and ebbed with the tide; and of the excellence of such water it may suffice to say, that I was thirteen months and a half actually at sea, out of fifteen, and lost only one man, who was not in good health at coming on-board.

By this process of nature, the roots of the most valuable species of palm are enabled to extract fresh water from the sea for their support; indeed the cocoa-nuts produced on low sandy islands, overflowed by the sea, are the best; and, as these valuable trees are applied to so many useful purposes in the east, they might, with the melory-tree, (which is superior to the bread-fruit,) be easily cultivated at Ascension.

From the ravages made by dry-rot, requiring ninety-six ships to be built to replace those that prematurely decay, and from being informed that the infection has spread to the Minden, and

and other ships, constructed of Malabar teak, in consequence of the plan suggested by me in February 1797, and which I had the honour to present, and to have highly approved by Earl St. Vincent, in August 1800, "of the advantages that would result to Great Britain by building a ship-of-the-line and frigate annually at Bombay;" I avail myself of this opportunity to enclose the copy of a proposed petition to the House of Commons.

July 23, 1822. W. LAYMAN.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of Captain William Layman, of the Royal Navy,

Sheweth,

The attention of your petitioner was drawn to the elaborate Report printed by order of your honourable House, the 13th of February, 1792, stating, "It must seem surprising that in this country, in which the navy is an object of so great importance, no complete trial has ever been made of the effect of a method of increasing the duration of timber, so easily practicable, and so important in its consequences. Every addition to the duration of ships being obviously a proportional saving of timber, if means could be devised to make ships of war last eighteen years, one-third part of the present consumption of timber, (workmanship, and all other materials,) for the navy, would be saved; the medium duration of ships of war composing the present navy (1792), taking one with another, is only about eleven years and three quarters."

Since that period the duration of ships of war having much decreased, in consequence of premature decay, called dry-rot, your petitioner has been enabled, from the result of many years' research, to discover a speedy and efficacious mode of preparing forest trees for immediate conversion and service, by removing the cause of premature decay, as well as increasing the strength and duration of felled timber.

That your petitioner has already demonstrated the reality of his discovery before the Board of Agriculture, in a series of experiments, made in the presence of several members of both Houses of Parliament, which experiments are recorded in the Minutes of that Board.

That your petitioner has subsequently discovered a short and simple test, whereby may be ascertained whether timber contains the predisposing cause of dry-rot before it is converted and brought to use; and, if so, its progress arrested.

That these discoveries, besides their natural utility for general purposes, are of

the greatest importance to the support of the maritime strength of the kingdom, and to prevent the immense drain upon the finances of the country, which arise from the premature decay of ships, that have added 150,000,000*l.* to the public debt from the rot in hulls alone; and therefore your petitioner humbly presumes to solicit that your Honourable House will be pleased to appoint a Committee to verify the discoveries on such a scale as to render them of national benefit.

W. LAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY well-wisher to religion and morality has just cause to rejoice at the repeal of that part of the Act 26 Geo. II. cap. 33, the Clandestine Marriage Act, which declares marriages of minors, without the consent of the father, &c. *null and void*. This clause is repealed by the Act lately passed, 3 Geo. IV. cap. 75.

I shall not enter here into what objections there may be to other parts of this Act, farther than observing, that there is reason to suppose that such obstacles will be found before marriages can take place according to this Act, as may prove a discouragement to matrimony in many instances.

I much wish to see some public mark of approbation of the repeal before mentioned, and suggest the placing in some conspicuous place in Guildhall a tablet commemorating the event. It might be stated that the tablet was placed there—"To commemorate the repeal of that part of the Act 26 Geo. II. cap. 33, which, &c. &c. (mentioning the day the Act received the royal assent, and when it took place,) also stating the repeal to have been by 3 Geo. IV. cap. 75, passed 22d of July, 1822; to take place 1st of September, 1822." Or the inscription might begin thus:—"On the 22d of July, 1822, the royal assent was given to, &c. &c.; which Act repeals, &c. &c."

If such a tablet and inscription were placed in every Town-hall throughout the kingdom, it would, in my opinion, mark to the public a most important and beneficial clause in the new Act.

A. S.

August 10, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your invaluable journal is so well known among the more liberal

beral and enlightened classes of the community, for its strenuous and un-deviating support of the best principles of constitutional freedom and reform, as well as for its philosophical and literary attractions, I shall offer no apology for the following notice of a very curious and important statement of the comparative merits of the different religious establishments of other countries and of our own; with a view to lessen the enormous expenditure of the latter. Among the numerous productions to which the financial difficulties of the country have given rise, none has appeared that in so few pages has given us so clear a view of the practicability of its plans, and the soundness of its arguments. Its very title, though somewhat extended, is a proof of this, by going at once into the subject, and advancing facts, and very stubborn facts, which must at once strike every one, and more particularly the clergy. Nothing in its arguments appears to be sought for, and nothing taken for granted. It is founded throughout on facts, illustrated and exhibited at a glance by comparative numerical tables, and scales of the various gradations of clerical rank and its emoluments, in most of the civilized nations of the globe.

By the aid of tables, showing the principles on which they are calculated, and ample references made to the various sources of information, the author has very clearly and satisfactorily made out what he proposes to himself in the title-page. Of these tables your limits will merely allow me to give the results, with the author's observations and inferences, assuring your readers of the general correctness of the data, and the accurate sources from which they are derived. From such calculations we learn, that the consumption of public wealth by the established church of England and Ireland, is not only greater than that of any other national church, but its clergymen are said to receive in the year more money than all the clergymen of all the rest of all the Christian world put together. Should any thing near this be found to be the case, a considerable part of its wealth may be very properly applied to relieve the national burdens; the more so, as, of the twenty-one millions of people composing the population of our islands, less than one-third, or seven millions of people only, are hearers of the

established church; the remainder, upwards of fourteen millions, being attached to other Christian persuasions. This, it is considered, gives other nations such decided advantages over us, that the very difference between what is expended on the clergy, by them and by ourselves, would be enough to pay the annual expenses of a war between us. In this statement, however, as well as in all those that follow, it is but fair to notice, in mitigation of our church expenditure, that the author fails to consider the comparative values of the circulating medium in this and other countries, which, on a scale of prices, would be found considerably to lessen the value of the stated gross amount of our church revenue, in comparison with that of the other nations of the world; or simply, that money is of less value with us, and will not procure the same advantages here as a given amount of the same among the continental nations. In what proportion this may exist, and so far affect the accuracy of the author's comparative statements, I cannot here pretend to ascertain, though I may safely assert, that it would reduce the nominal amount of our ecclesiastical wealth, as stated by the author, in comparison with that of the whole of the rest of the world, in no less a proportion than one-fifth part.

This will, doubtless, still leave us an exorbitant and overwhelming revenue, compared with that of other religious establishments; and, unlike any other nation, to be provided by the whole of the subjects of Great Britain, for the benefit only of one-third; so that even such alteration of the author's statements would not greatly affect the accuracy of his reasonings, or the excellence and utility of the objects he has in view.

Far from any violent, innovatory, or revolutionary tendency, the plan here proposed is entirely on the principle of commutation, and a fair equivalent for benefices, with the mode of substituting such provision in lieu of the present one, in the event of the riches of the church being applied to the relief of the nation.

As this appears to be the chief object and result of the author's enquiries on the subject, we must, however unwillingly, pass over the various processes by which he seeks to establish his arguments,—consisting of separate tables of the church expenditure of different

different nations, the nearly universal toleration of their religious sects and opinions, their manner of provision and proportion to each other, with the reasoning and inferences deduced from them to prove the intolerant, exclusive, and oppressive system still maintained in England. Before stating the projected scheme, however, I must mention some of the results of the last tables of the series, which more immediately precede the "Project," and afford a general view of the whole subject. It would thus appear, that the expenditure on the clergy of all the Christian world, except the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,—the pastors of 198,728,000 of people,—amounts only to the sum of 8,852,000*l.*; while the clergy of the United Kingdoms, of only 6,400,000 people, receive 8,896,000*l.* exceeding the former by the sum of 44,000*l.*

It further appears, that while this immense sum of 8,896,000*l.* is expended on the clergy of only 6,400,000 hearers, the clergy of all other denominations, of 14,600,000 hearers, receive only 1,024,000*l.* hardly one-eighth part of the other, though the people are in proportion of more than two-thirds to the regular church establishment.

From this awful and imposing statement, the author takes occasion to argue the propriety of some alteration, and considerably proposes to relieve us, in future, from the unequal and unnecessary portion of its burthens by the following project of "*A Provision for the Clergy of the Established Church, and of all other denominations, for Great Britain and Ireland.*" The episcopal body, and other dignitaries of the church of England, it is proposed, should have national stipends, as follows:—

Episcopal Body.

	Per Annum.
The Archbishops to have each	£8,000
Bishops	3,000
Archdeacons	1,000
Deans	1,000

Other Dignitaries.

Canons, Prebends, &c. each . . .	£200
	per annum.

Provision for the Working Clergy of the Established Church, and of all other Denominations.

Every clergyman having a congregation of 3300 persons, with a place of worship capable of accommodating three-fifths of them, or 2000 persons, to have a national stipend of 350*l.* a-year; with a congrega-

tion of 2500 hearers, and a place of worship to accommodate 1500 persons, 320*l.*; with a congregation of 1700 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 1000, 290*l.* a-year; and with a congregation of 1100 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 666 persons, 250*l.* a-year. Smaller congregations and places of worship not to be entitled to national stipends until they have existed three years. Proper precautions to be taken to ascertain the numbers of the congregations, and the accommodation, in the places of worship.

The stipend of canon or prebend being considered as the reward of particular merit in learning or otherwise, to be enjoyed by any clergyman of the church, not receiving a stipend as one of the episcopal body, and therefore to be enjoyed by a working clergyman, in addition to his stipend in the latter capacity.

In all other cases, no two stipends to be paid to any person who does not *personally* perform the duties of his office, unless prevented by sickness or infirmity.

A clergyman, in order to be entitled to a national stipend, to take out a degree, to be fixed upon, at one of the universities, and to produce a certificate, from certain schools, to be fixed upon, of having learnt so as to be able to teach both the Lancaster and Bell systems of educating the poor, in order that they shall be ever after intelligent superintendants of such schools.

These are followed by several other rules, recommended to be strictly enforced, to ascertain the qualifications for the ministry. We are then presented with a table of the projected expenditure on the clergy of all denominations, in England and Wales, on a sufficiently liberal scale. The whole episcopal body, consisting of 113 persons, to receive the sum of 175,000*l.* Other dignitaries, canons, prebends, &c. 215,000*l.* While the estimated expenditure of the working clergy, of the established church and of all other denominations, is stated at 1,845,000*l.* bringing the total amount for all our clergy within the gross sum of 2,060,000*l.* The ecclesiastical interests of Scotland and Ireland are in the same manner taken into consideration, the author making an exception in favour of the former, observing that the kirk or church of Scotland, being the best clerical system in existence, is not to be interfered with, unless perhaps an addition

dition to be made to bring up all the stipends to 200*l*. Passing over the tables on a similar principle, applicable to Ireland, we are informed of the mode of raising this new provision for the clergy, which the author proposes should be by a charge or per centage on the rent of lands and houses, as follows:—In England and Wales, if we take the rents of lands and houses at forty millions, to raise two millions will require one shilling in the pound, of which about two thirds will be raised from lands, and one-third from houses.

In addition to the above charge on rents, there will be the expense of collecting; but the sums mentioned for the expenditure of the clergy appear to be the extreme amounts which can ever be called for, and will probably not be required for a long time.

To compensate the landlords and house-owners for the new rent-charge, it is proposed, before they can be called upon for it, to make a very large reduction of those taxes which are found to fall most severely on their property, and thus to counterbalance the rent-charge. And, besides this relief, the tenants of houses, if freed from assessments for clergy, will be willing to pay more rent; and the tenant of land, if unshackled by tithes, will put into tillage, in their turn, lands which the fear of tithes now keeps unimproved, to the ultimate detriment of the landlord.

In the mode of substituting the new provision for the present one, and of realizing church property for the use of the nation, it is proposed that commissioners should be appointed for this purpose, to be empowered to sell all church property, both tithes and estates. A preference in the sale of tithes to be given to the owners of the lands. The money gradually arising from the sales to be vested in the public funds, the interest to be paid to the holders of the livings for their lives, which payment will be about equal to their present income, and paid without irregularity or dispute. At the death of the present holders, the successor to be paid according to the scale of national stipends, unless in cases of reversions having been sold. No sales of reversions to be valid, if made after the new arrangement.

The tithes may be computed to bring twenty-five years' purchase, and

the estates thirty years' purchase. To compensate the owners of presentations, nine years' income, or 9-25ths of the capital, arising from the sale, to be paid to them, the remainder, or 16-25ths, to be applied to the use of the nation. The whole proceeds of the livings in the presentation of the crown, the bishops, and the ecclesiastical corporations, to be also applied to the use of the nation.

The estimated amount of the church property, which can be resorted to for the use of the state, will be found to consist of:—Tithes belonging to the livings in the gift of the crown, the bishops, and ecclesiastical corporations, 3,250,000*l*. per annum, at twenty-five years' purchase making 81,250,000*l*. Tithes belonging to livings in the gift of individuals, 3,000,000*l*. per annum, at twenty-five years' purchase making 75,000,000*l*. Deducted 9-25ths to be paid to the individuals, 27,000,000*l*. leaves 48,000,000*l*.; the whole of the tithes amounting to 129,250,000*l*. Estates, 1,000,000*l*. per annum, at thirty years' purchase amounting to 30,000,000*l*.;—making the value of all the church property in England 159,250,000*l*. The value in Ireland, stated 1,300,000*l*., at fourteen years' purchase making 18,200,000*l*.; bringing the total value of church property to the sum of 177,450,000*l*.

As soon as the commissioners have accumulated in the funds seventy-five millions of money unincumbered, and applicable to the use of the state, then so much of the national debt to be extinguished, and annual taxes particularly affecting lands and houses, to the amount of 3,000,000*l*. to be taken off, and the plan of national stipends, and the new provision for all denominations to take place; the remaining 100,000,000*l*., as it accumulates, to be applied in the same manner. By this means the national debt and taxes will be reduced very materially, and yet no man will have injustice done to him; for those who are in possession of benefices will continue to enjoy them for life; and to those who have the right of presentation to a living, the nation pays the money-value of such right.

O. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following particulars of *Assessed Taxes* are carefully extracted

tracted and calculated from a return gross amounts, in the eleven years lately made to the House of Commons, ending the 5th of April, 1820; showing also the expenses of collecting:—

Description of Tax.	Year greatest.	Year least.	Average Amount.	Gross Amount in 11 years.
	£	£	£	£
Inhabited Houses	1820 1,115,505	1810.. 882,575	1,019,081	11,209,892
Windows	1818 2,374,725	1816 2,245,132	2,298,165	25,279,812
Male Servants	1814.. 530,681	1810.. 402,635	498,954	5,488,490
Hair-powder	1810.. 60,980	1820.. 32,224	45,542	500,958
Armorial Bearings	1820.. 41,334	1816.. 39,025	40,256	442,591
Carriages	1820.. 496,558	1810.. 424,950	462,932	5,092,253
Horses, for riding and drawing Carriages..	1812.. 793,516	1820.. 643,429	715,251	7,867,757
Ditto, of other descriptions, and Mules....	1814.. 743,872	1817.. 564,428	634,623	6,960,858
Horse-dealers.....	1812.. 13,200	1816.. 9,440	11,698	128,666
Dogs	1812.. 171,499	1811.. 141,355	154,581	1,700,595
Game Licences	1819.. 134,861	1816.. 111,280	124,435	1,368,784
Composition at 5 per Cent. for increase of establishment, 2 years	1819.. 35,087	1820.. 34,853	34,945	69,890
Gross Amounts, &c.	1814. 6,209,826	1810. 5,688,601	6,011,850	66,130,346
Net Amounts, &c.	1814. 5,915,734	1811. 5,420,380	5,721,308	62,934,391
Total Expenses of Collecting	1819.. 327,571	1810.. 267,865	290,542	3,195,955
Per £100. gross ditto ..	1819.. £5 6 10½	1818. £4 11 5½	£4 16 8	—

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING, with your correspondent C. R. as I presume, an enthusiastic lover of the delightful strains of the Æolian harp, and having during several years directed my attention to the improvement of that instrument, I very gladly avail myself of the opportunity to communicate a few hints on the subject for his information.

The best method of stringing the Æolian harp, agreeably to my experience, is to employ two of the *fourth* or silver strings applicable to the violin, while the remainder should be constituted by the *first* (best Roman) strings of the same instrument. I think it best to dispose of the silver strings in a lateral situation in regard to the smaller, so that one silver string form the first in order of notation, and the other the last, with all the smaller Roman strings intermediate. As I am at present on matter of fact only, I shall not attempt any theory to account for this rule in stringing the Æolian harp; but merely assure you, many experiments have established in my mind a conviction that it is preferable, and produces the greatest effect.

If your correspondent strings his

Æolian harp agreeably to the above directions, he will find that the degree of tension of the strings, most susceptible of the action of the wind, is that which he will obtain by tuning them all in concert to the pitch of the little instrument denominated a tuning-fork, (the one marked A,) which he may purchase, if he has not one, at any music-seller's shop in London, and in most provincial towns.

From the situation in which the Æolian harp is usually placed, the high degree of susceptibility of the best kind of strings to expand and contract from atmospheric causes, and that unequally in regard to each other, the instrument requires to be very frequently re-tuned.

About three years ago my views were directed, during some hours of leisure, to the formation of an instrument on the principle of the Æolian harp; which invention I ultimately completed, and, if you will excuse want of diffidence, I will add, much to the satisfaction of myself and several scientific acquaintances. It is difficult, if not impossible, by words alone, to convey an adequate idea of the instrument to which I allude: it was not confined in its use to the window of a room, like the Æolian harp, but made to

to stand on an elegant pedestal; was furnished with a revolving cylindrical sounding-board, receiving impulse from the wind; its powers were very superior to the Æolian harp, and might be placed in a bower, summer-house, garden, or other situation, at pleasure.

W. H. WEEKES.

Sandwich; August 10.

* * We shall be happy to give place to the engravings and further descriptions to which Mr. Weekes refers.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXIV.

Quarterly Review, No. 53, July 1822.

IT was once remarked by a learned advocate to his enquiring client, that he had an excellent case, complete in every point, with one small exception—the proof. So we are inclined to say of the *Quarterly Review* in general, and of the present number in particular, that it contains a body of very spirited and clever criticism, in which we find nothing to blame but its prejudice, unfairness, and malignity. We admire the frankness with which a northern periodical, whose great merit consists in the excess of its modest assurance, professes to “be always candid and impartial, except in politics;” and, setting matters of state policy and state religion out of the question, we doubt not that the *Quarterly* would administer most wholesome and upright judgment. But, if evidence be the bone and sinew of a litigated cause, candour and impartiality are, in no inferior degree, the very life and soul of a review. In matters of minor literary interest, these qualities are commendable and becoming; but, in the higher concerns of politics and religion, they are of vital importance. It is not of the party principle of this *Review* that we complain, for these feelings must be expected to mingle themselves with the discussion of neutral topics, and we are ready to make a reasonable allowance for their bias. But we are romantic enough to think, that they might be confined within some limits of charity and fairness, and that the exaltation of loyal and orthodox zeal ought not wholly to supersede a regard to justice and truth. Yet this exasperated critic persists in shutting his eyes to all considerations when he rushes on his victim; and his ferocity, like that of the animal

to which we may liken him, has at least this good effect, that he often misses his aim. The present number affords fair specimens of the peculiar merits and vices of this *Review*.

In the first article we have a well-written dissertation on *the Life and Writings of Camoens*, including remarks on the two English versions by Fanshawe and Mickle, in which we recognize the correct taste and extensive information which, on subjects like these, Mr. Southey never fails to display. There remained, however, little new to be said either of the poem or its author. The merits of the former, and the character and adventures of the latter, were sufficiently notorious. To this country the poetry of Portugal is known only in the *Lusiad*, and that work only through Mickle's translation. As a leading national poem, it will always maintain a permanent rank, but it is too little known in the original to admit of its becoming popular in a translation. We wish Mr. Southey had confined himself to Portugal, and not gone out of his way to reflect upon the French, against whom his hatred seems as deep as when they occupied the Peninsula; and still less was he called upon, in this quiet critique, to proclaim that, at home, “villains, and dupes, and madmen, are scattering the seeds of rebellion with indefatigable industry.” Mr. Southey may depend upon it, they scatter in vain. Such seeds are only to be sown with effect by the hands of harsh and unprincipled governments, and spring up only when they are received into the hearts of an impoverished and injured people.

We hold in great respect the learning, research, and industry, exhibited in the next article, attributed to Mr. Ugo Foscolo; and we heartily wish it had been directed to a better purpose. *The History of the Æolic Digamma* is wrapped in a very venerable shroud of antiquity and mystery, which the labours of the critic have not, in any degree, removed—“’Tis but to know how little can be known.” Where all is hypothesis and conjecture, the greatest praise which can accrue to an enquirer, is that which we cheerfully yield to Mr. Foscolo, that those which he has hazarded are at least plausible and ingenious.

We arrive, in the *third* article, at one of those virulent effusions of prejudice and spleen which have so often disgraced

disgraced this work, and which no name or talent can redeem from public contempt. It is a comprehensive examination of various recent accounts of the United States, and particularly of the very lively and able *Views of Society and Manners in America*, by an Englishwoman. By an Englishwoman these *Views* were certainly written, as the Reviewer knows abundantly well, whilst he asserts the contrary. But he will excuse us for doubting if he be really an Englishman, who can avail himself of a pretext like this to launch his virulent personalities against an amiable and accomplished woman. But she is guilty of the unpardonable sin of admiring and praising the American government: she was treated as a friend by the Americans; and, as a friend, she speaks of them. The perusal of her volume will form her best defence. But the injury to the individual is trifling, compared to the pernicious tendency of this paper in a public view. Every thing favourable to the United States is carefully suppressed; and every anecdote is studiously detailed on the other hand, which can render them odious and ridiculous. Is it by contemptible arts like these that this high-minded patriot thinks that his country is to be served? Would he stop emigration to America? Instead of abusing that nation, let him convince his countrymen that "peace, with her concomitant blessings, spreads her benign influence over the land, and all we want is thankfulness." Is it for sport, or for life, that the emigrant flees into the wilderness? Does he wantonly desert his home, or does he escape from the grasp of necessity? No matter which, no doubt, if he did not take refuge in a republic. Here is the grievance, and until Mr. Monroe be crowned and anointed in Washington, the senate transformed into earls and viscounts, the thirty-nine articles established in full authority, and a competent number of rotten boroughs constituted and duly sold, we see not how it is to be remedied. More than once, indeed, the reviewer flatters himself with an anticipation of monarchy being adopted by the States; and we, with more reason, flatter ourselves, that the American nation will see, in such lucubrations as these, the outbreakings of a jealous and bigotted mind, with which the manly and liberal opinions of the British public do not, in any degree, sympathize.

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Whilst in the last article the reviewer labours to give a positive check to American emigration, in the next, which treats of our colony in Van Diemen's Land, and strongly recommends it as a place of settlement, he aims indirectly at the same object. It is undoubtedly a fine country, combining more advantages than perhaps any other of our colonies; and the reviewer thinks that facilities might be afforded to the labouring poor and their families to emigrate thither. But why emigrate at all, when "the mass of the people are no where so well fed, clothed, and lodged, as in England;" why "replunge into that state of savage life, and forego all the comforts and all the blessings of civilization;" a sacrifice which must be made by the settler in Van Diemen's Land as well as in America. Through the inconsistencies of this politician, the unwelcome truth appears but too plainly; that, for "food, and clothing, and lodging," numbers of his countrymen are compelled to forsake their native soil, and seek them in foreign lands. In natural advantages Van Diemen's Land is equal, and perhaps superior, to America; but it forms a very serious objection to colonial settlement, that the government is administered, for the most part, by military hands, in a summary and arbitrary manner. The consequences of this are visible in the frequent disturbances in New South Wales. Whenever the society becomes of sufficient importance, it should be admitted to a due share in the administration of its own concerns; but, as this principle would interfere powerfully with the influence of the crown, we see no probability of a deviation from the old practice, of recognizing rights when they can be no longer withheld, and conceding to the compulsion of necessity, those claims which had been asked, and might have been granted as favours.

The sixth article is devoted to the discussion of several cases in Chancery, affecting the right of property in works of an alleged mischievous public tendency. In the instances of Lord Byron's *Cain*, and Lawrence's *Lectures*, applications were made by the publishers to the Lord Chancellor for an injunction to restrain the publication of those works in other quarters. The rule of law is, that no man shall claim a beneficial property in a subject

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matter

matter which is adverse to public morals and policy, and that objection being made to the works in question, it became the Chancellor's duty to ascertain whether there was a property or not, before he granted his injunction, a point which is only to be determined by a trial at law. In the mean time, the public is inundated with cheap editions of works, which, for argument's sake, we will call dangerous. But it is to be remembered, that the jurisdiction of the Chancellor extends to the granting of an injunction for the preservation of private property, and not for the protection of public morals. His course was therefore clear, and we see nothing to reprehend in his decision. But if no copyright be recognized either at law, or in equity, in mischievous publications, the consequence is, that they are thrown into hands always ready to receive and to disperse them. As a remedy for this, the reviewer proposes to give every man a legal interest in his own productions, whether they be meritorious or injurious; and this is, perhaps, on the whole, the best mode of reconciling the contradictions with which this case abounds. Although we coincide in this scheme, we are not at all influenced in our opinion by the anxiety displayed on the part of the reviewer for the liberty of the press. We can see reasons in its favour by which he is much more likely to be affected. It is sufficiently obvious how much more completely a work is in the grasp of the Attorney-General, when confined to the shop of an individual publisher, who presents a single mark for prosecution and intimidation. But we think it, on the whole, the fairest way to give an author a compensating interest in the fruits of his toils; and, if his labours should be hostile to the true interests of society, there are laws enough, and more than enough, to meet the evil.

In Nazaroff's *Expedition to Kokania*, which forms the *seventh* article, we do not remark any thing deserving attention. It consists of a few puerile anecdotes of the ambassador's personal adventures, with no notice of the customs and institutions of the people among which he sojourned. We cannot help observing, that these abridgements of travels, with which the Quarterly abounds, and is sometimes almost filled, (the last number for example,) are a very ordinary commodity,

containing no reflections on the manners and usages of nations, but such as any labourer in the lower walks of literature might furnish.

The succeeding article, *De la Monarchie Française*, is well written; and, if we mistake not, we have formerly had occasion generally to approve the just and liberal views of the writer. He has, however, espoused, or, we suppose, conceived a strange theory of French character, namely, that such are its *innate* peculiarities, that they are unfit for the enjoyment of a free constitution. Now we have ourselves a great aversion to general conclusions on so variable and complex a subject as man. We should be sorry to pronounce on an individual from one or two incidents in his life; we should be still more loth to judge the character of a nation from a few individual examples; and we should esteem it quite absurd, to infer from a few historical instances of violence, that any people is for ever disqualified for rational government: yet the latter is the strange conclusion of the reviewer, which he endeavours to work into a sort of system. We have before commented on its absurdity, and the unfounded assumption of permanency in national character. All history belies the conclusion: there is hardly a people with whose progress we are acquainted, that has not exhibited all the changes of which human nature is capable. Even France herself is not an exception. In the early periods of her history, under the dominion of the States-General, she manifested as great capacity for freedom as any other European nation; and, if she subsequently degenerated, it may be traced to the degeneracy of her government, which, from being comparatively free, became despotic, and effected those changes in manners, which despotism always accomplishes; rendering a people servile and mean, while groaning under the yoke of absolute power; sanguinary and licentious, when that power is removed. To the remainder, except the startling *non sequitur* at the end, we have no objection. The *laissez faire* system, and superficial administration of M. de Calonne are well described, and probably might find a prototype nearer home. What is observed, too, on the distinctions which separated different classes, the *Parcaux Cerfs*, the hypocrisy and licentiousness of the court, is very true, and cannot

cannot be too extensively circulated among the idolators of legitimate government.

We come next to *Walpole's Memoirs*, which form the *ninth* article. Since the preliminary puffing of this work in a former number, a new view has been taken of its tendency, and the present is a laboured effort to impair its authority, and lessen the unfavourable impression it is calculated to produce as to the virtues of public men. The motives are obvious; but, in our opinion, not likely to be successful, as the claims of the work to veracity depend on circumstances that cannot be easily controverted. First, the statements in the *Memoirs* mainly coincide with those in the *Letters*, and other works of Horace Walpole. Secondly, the work is posthumous, and the period of publication fixed for a time when the writer may be supposed to have had no motives to disseminate falsehood rather than truth; when he could have no interest to gratify, nor enmities to indulge. Lastly he has, with apparent candour, at least, mentioned those instances where he was most likely to be misled by prejudice or interest, so that the reader may be more careful in trusting to his narrative. With such strong circumstances in its favour, it does not appear that the detection of a few inaccuracies, many of which the writer could probably have reconciled, can alter its general character. But what is most confirmatory of Walpole's testimony, is, that he is for the most part borne out by other writers, many of them contemporary, and of opposite interests and connexions. Look into any *Memoirs* of the reigns of George the Second and his successor, those of Waldegrave, Doddington, Landaff, Wraxall, and Nicholls, for example, and do we not find the same melancholy picture of the profligacy of public men? Must we not then conclude, that Walpole had too much reason for the base motives he imputes to them, and that they were as he describes them, unprincipled politicians, solely bent on objects of ambition and emolument. While Walpole was occupied in mere trifling and court gossip he was a mighty favourite of the *Quarterly*, and "an old hero of ours," and they were pleased to continue to admire him; but, when he throws a little light on the great men of his time, he is accused of detraction and misrepresentation. This is the

general way of the Review. Whenever a work tends to expose the system which the *Quarterly* was established to support, every unfair artifice is employed to lessen its authority, and thus are truth and literature perverted to its sinister purposes.

Waddington's *Visit to Ethiopia*, seems also in ill favor; and, besides the artifices in the preceding article, contains a great many indifferent jokes, impertinences, and unwarranted conclusions. Mr. Waddington, we observe, has been so ill-advised as to insert a long advertisement in the newspapers in reply to the misrepresentations of his work. Had this gentleman been better acquainted with the vocation of his reviewer, he would, we believe, have kept his money in his pocket, and felt little uneasiness about any strictures from so perverted a source.

The *eleventh*, and last article, is the *State of the Currency*; it is bold, able, and ingenious, and coming from the quarter it does, peculiarly interesting. The reviewer does not openly broach his subject, but the object is plainly an attack on the fundholders. 'That circumstances may arise,' says he, 'such as no wisdom or prudence could anticipate, which may render some modifications of the terms of perpetual contract not only expedient, but justifiable, on the ground of equity, no man at all acquainted with human affairs will deny. And if (mark that,) if *overruling necessity* should ever compel us to consider of an attempt of this kind, there can be no doubt that an open and undisguised transaction is much better than "paltering in a double sense." 'That the state of the country requires some financial steps to be taken beyond the *ordinary means* of providing for the expenditure of the year is abundantly evident.' This is so plain, that he who runs may read, and coming from the leading journal of government, is ominous of the ultimate fate of that great monument of credulity and knavery, the public debt. For our parts, we feel no surprise at the disclosure: it always appeared to us that a breach of national faith would be last resorted to. We could not think that men, who had shown so little principle in other parts of their administration, would be scrupulous in observing their engagements with the fundholder; we could not think that a government, which had

ventured on the great measure of the Bank stoppage, and had lavishly incurred a debt so enormous, that the bare amount implied an ultimate design to evade the honest discharge of it, would hesitate to sacrifice any class to its preservation. An overruling necessity, we are told, may render government bankruptcy unavoidable. Some such necessity appears already to have been incurred, for the payment of the dividends in full, is clearly incompatible with the support of other burdens, which press on productive industry: without some abatement in the claims of the public annuitant, the tax-gatherer, the landlord, the priest, or the pauper, those classes who are the source of all wealth must be involved in irretrievable ruin. It was from a conviction of this alternative, that we have repeatedly recommended, though not without being exposed to a great deal of misrepresentation, a new arrangement with the national creditor. We could not conceive either the justice or expediency of preserving inviolate the immense mass of funded property, to the ruin of all other interests in society. But, in suggesting this expedient, we never intended that the fundholder should be made a solitary sacrifice to the safety of the state. Our idea was, that all classes should contribute in an equitable proportion: we had no notion of any attack on the funds, till every possible reduction had been made in the public expenditure, till our naval and military establishments had been reduced to the lowest possible scale, till every sinecure had been abolished, every unmerited pension rescinded, every inordinate salary and emolument curtailed; and even then, that there should be no reduction of interest, no peculiar impost, on the public annuitant, without being accompanied by a corresponding levy on those classes, for whose real security, or imaginary fear, the debt, and all our present embarrassments, had been incurred.

With this remark we dismiss the present number; and, we must say, with no particular admiration of its contents, nor any abatement of the disgust we have always felt for its principles. We hope we shall at all times be ready to appreciate whatever useful talent the Quarterly may contain; but, when we see a journal, professedly literary, devoted to corruption, to personal abuse, and mere

trade, we esteem it a duty to hold it up to general indignation, and, if possible, abate a nuisance so inconceivably mischievous.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER from M. DE BREYMANN to COUNT VELTHEIM, on the LAWS and CUSTOMS respecting AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in GERMANY.

*Dear Count,

YOU request of me to give you a brief explication of the former and present state of that bondage (*glebæ adscriptio*) yet subsisting in Germany; wishing, at the same time, to have explained the relative situation of that class of people which is distinguished by the names of *Pllichtigen* or *Contribuablen*, terms which indicate, that such class has rents to pay and services to perform. They form a particular order among the inhabitants of the German States, generally styled *bauer*, (boor, or peasant,) which, in the German language, has the signification of the Roman *cultor agri*. However difficult this latter task may be, the historical points of this object losing themselves in the remotest antiquity, I will endeavour to satisfy your desire to the utmost of my ability, by a careful research in the pages of our best reputed authors who have treated on the subject; and, with respect to the present condition of the peasants, I am able to give you exact information from my own personal knowledge.

The bondmen (*glebæ adscripti Leibeigene*), were originally found in those parts of Germany where the Wends and Obotribes were settled, namely, in Pomerania, Mecklenburgh, some countries on that side of the Elb, and a few provinces near the Weser, which had fallen under the dominion of the Frieses, and where the chief of each tribe was the only freeman and landed proprietor. But, in the following parts of Germany bondage has entirely ceased since 1811: in Holstein, as early as in 1787; in Pomerania only since 1811, in consequence of an order given in 1807. With respect to Mecklenburgh there remains yet a mere shadow of bondage, which must necessarily soon disappear, in conse-

* We regret that, from an extreme pressure of matter, it is not in our power to give more than an outline of M. Breyman's dissertation on a very important subject.—EDIT.

quence

quence of the determinations of several of their late diets. A lighter bondage, however, could not be found than that of the Germans, being to the lord of the soil an actual *onus* and incumbrance, rather than an advantage; on the other hand, affording so many real advantages to the bondman, that many of that class have, at various periods, been actually compelled to accede to emancipation, a circumstance for which foreign writers have so often found themselves puzzled to account. The conditions of such emancipation were the following—all the property in possession of the bondman, and the privileges allowed by his lord, were valued and placed on one side of the account; the bounden services on the other; and, on that ground, the respective pretensions of the parties were calculated. The bondman, for his part, received an equivalent in a stipulated number of acres of land, as a free property; and, with respect to his person, became entirely exonerated from all services, and independant.

These bond-men, as well as *unfreien*, that is, another class who were not free, of whom I shall afterwards speak, were in very different relations from the Roman slaves. Though, in ancient times, they had neither the prerogative of a freeman, nor any landed property, they were neither scourged nor fettered, as was the case with the Roman; whence Tacitus did not call them slaves, but *coloni*.

In those countries where the Saxons or Franks had their settlements, slavery was unknown; every member of these nations was free in the widest sense of the word, and only were deemed unfree:—1. Those who had been made prisoners in war; 2. Those who, by their passion for gaming, had been led away so far as to deliver to the winner their own person as their last property; or 3. Those who had lost their liberty as punishment for their crimes. These only were unfree, and the actual difference from the bondmen was, that the latter were true *glebæ adscripti*.

In those parts of Germany which were inhabited by the Saxons or Franks, there were in general only *friegeborne* (free-born); the unfree being an exception to the rule. The former of these were proprietors of lands; but lands were at that time not considered as private, but as public property,—being divided every year

among privileged families, which both Cæsar and Tacitus confirm.

They cultivated as much of these lands as were necessary for their sustenance, and a small part of them they gave to their unfree; for which donation they reserved on account of services, fruits, and other advantages. When the harvest was over, all these lands became again public property; and in the following year a new division took place.

These annual divisions lasted till the end of the eighth century; when the increased population (the migrations having ceased), and a better regulated system of the social relations, put an end to the alteration of their domiciles. Thence commenced fixed settlements, accompanied by an arrangement between the proprietors and the unfree; the former demising to the latter a part of his land, at a fixed rent, and for certain stipulated services. These agreements were either for a term or for life. Every farm or peasant's yard (*bauerhof*) was called *mansus*, and the residence of the landlord *saal* (hall). The minor free proprietors united with the unfree, forming together great and small villages. The Christian religion having been established in Saxony by *Charlemagne*, the convents contributed to the cultivation of the earth, by the numbers of the unfree which they admitted on the established conditions.

About this time, Saxony was under the dominion of the Franconian emperors, who divided the country among such of their followers as were of the court and household. These took the name of *leudes*, acting under the authority of a *major domus* or lord. These *leudes* belonged to a superior class of the unfree, and held the lands they possessed on military tenure. They had under them an inferior class of the unfree, who cultivated their lands. The *leudes*, in fine, formed that order of men called the *ministerialen* (ministerials), who performed the hereditary services of the empire and the court.

The ambition of these officers of the *major domus* having increased their authority to its utmost height, the Franconian territory was, at length, divided by its sovereigns into *gauen*, or districts of several miles in extent; to each of which a *major domus* was appointed governor,—a consequence of the *arrier ban* in Saxony, under the

the immediate direction of the counts. Every freeborn was bound to take up arms for his prince; and, if possessed of more than four *mansi*, to equip and victual for war, all the unfree in his service. Ultimately, during the continual wars, this regulation became so heavy a burden upon the freeborn, that many of them sought and found shelter from such oppression, in the protection of the ministerials or counts, then forming the lower rank of the nobility; and also of the predominant church; whence great accession of men and property came into the power of the mightier—the church. The condition of the original unfree has been already described; in addition, it depended entirely on the discretion and the interest of the landlord, either to employ an unfree on the land allotted to him, or elsewhere. Those however, who cultivated the ground for the immediate account of the landlords, obtained the confidence and rank of administrators, under the name of *villicus* or major, and were considered as *pachter* or *meyer* tenants, under the term *mancipium*. Many of them became afterwards hereditary administrators.

In consequence probably of the above-stated advantages many relinquished the class of the free, and joined that of the unfree, whence there remained but a small number of free proprietors, chiefly the counts and the lower nobility, with very few inferior proprietors of land, forming a particular class styled *freisassen* or freeholders. This class did not enjoy all the privileges of nobility, nor did all of them possess unfree labourers.

At this period, the condition of the unfree, for the most part the property of selfish and tyrannical *maiores domus* and *ministerials*, at no rate enviable, became daily worse, as the wants of their lords increased. In the twelfth century, from various fortunate causes, their situation became gradually amended; and, upon the regulations adopted at that era, the present condition of the German peasantry has been formed. Among the chief causes of this improvement, may be adduced,—the universal propagation of the Christian religion,—the influence of the Roman law,—the Crusades,—the outlawry of Henry the Lion,—the increasing number of towns, together with the constant drain of the wars, rendering country labourers scarce,—

the desire of emancipation in the unfree, and its encouragement, often the interest of princes,—desertion.

The want of a sufficient number of men, produced to the peasantry the signal advantage of the hereditary usufruct,—which, from the circumstances of the times, was soon followed by the right of succession in the tenant; rendering the consequence unavoidable, that, together with the hereditary usufruct, the accustomed rent was sunk in a quit-rent, and the peasant became, in the English phrase, a copyhold proprietor. In the meantime, taxes increased, and the freeborn or nobles, casting the burden of them upon their *coloni* or peasants, these last became of particular importance to the prince, who, in consequence, sided with and protected them, in their disputes with the nobles. The nobles finally submitted; and towards the end of the sixteenth century, more particularly in the dukedom of Brunswick, an agreement was entered into between the parties, essentially favourable to the peasants, and more or less suitable to the different German provinces.

The present condition of the German *meyer*, tenant, or *bauer*, is the following:—He possesses entire personal freedom; he can withdraw from his class by the sale of the *mansus*; and, by purchase of the estate of a landlord, can acquire that right and title. The accustomed rent of a *mansus* can never be raised: should the taxes press too heavily upon it, they are in part removed by a judicial process. Failure of crops, war, or other misfortunes, entitle the *bauer* to farther remissions. Should a *mansus* become apert, either by extinction of the family or dereliction, the landlord can neither appropriate nor sell, but is obliged to enfeoff gratis another tenant.

Such great advantages vested in the lower and middle classes of the German people, contrasted with the increasing luxury and expense of the nobles, have given rise to the well known proverb, “that the peasant will become a noble, and the noble a peasant.”

The sufficient means of sustenance in Germany produced riches, and, as these require a superior culture of the mental faculties, every village obtained a school. Morality was promoted, poverty disappeared, and it became an

an uncommon occurrence to find a pauper in a German village. From the unceasing attention bestowed upon improving the circumstances of the German peasantry, neither the heavy calamities of the seven years' war, nor of the last, have had the effect of producing in the country, a race of people burdensome to the community.

A *poor's-rate* (the canker-worm of England's national welfare,) is known in Germany only by name. *Tithes* (which are not, as in England, the property of the clergy,) are in part already released, or on the point of being so, for a reasonable equivalent.

It only remains, to add a few words on the condition of that class of country labourers, who are not in the possession of land. These are known by the name of *day labourers* or *domestics*. They have the same personal privileges as all the others, and hire them-

selves at weekly or daily wages; are highly in request, there never being a superfluity, but rather a demand for them. Thus all hands are occupied, and thence the number of the poor is so trifling; nor is there a shadow remaining of ancient bondage, which indeed seems already to have vanished from public recollection.

These historical and actual facts are addressed to those English authors who, in succession, describe the German boors as in a state of *villénage* or slavery; with the request that those gentlemen will be referred to the first volume of the work on *Meierrecht*, by Charles Gelenius, Wolfenbuttel 1801, —a truly classical work, meriting a translation into all languages.

I am, my dear Count, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES DE BREYMANN.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MANOEL FERNANDEZ THOMAZ and the PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

HAPPY is it for a country when the active heroes of its liberty have been supported by the encouragement, and guided by the councils of the wise,—the generous,—the truly noble. Of such a man we are about to speak: of one whose clear judgment foresaw, whose enthusiasm led forward, and whose talents consummated the regeneration of Portugal. We mean Manoel Fernandez Thomaz, and let the tongue of eulogy be unrestrained: our affection and our admiration are united in his praise. He was born in the town of Figueira (Coimbra) in 1771. His father was John Fernandez Thomaz, his mother Maria da Encarnação. His father was engaged in the coasting trade, which gave him a sufficient income for the comforts of existence, and for the liberal education of his children.

Many remarkable indications of superior talents distinguished the early life of Manoel Fernandez, and at the age of fifteen he was admitted into the University of Coimbra, and began his studies, not with particular diligence,—for he knew not the value of early acquirement,—but with the application of that natural steadiness and intellectual strength which soon gave him considerable reputation in his college.

The ecclesiastical profession in Portugal is generally a very direct road to distinction; when the candidate possesses strong powers of mind; and the church was fixed on by several of his friends as the best and widest field for the display of his talents. He determined to take orders; but soon renounced his intention, and devoted himself wholly to forensic studies. He had close and confidential intercourse with many eminent lawyers, and imbibed a decided attachment to their pursuits. He visited Coimbra, Lisbon, and several other places inhabited by individuals of established reputation in juridical matters. They gave every encouragement to the bent of his mind, and he became acquainted with all the perplexities of the strange labyrinth of the Portuguese legislation.

He then began to make a collection of all the Extravagant laws which have been decreed by the different monarchs of Portugal, from the time of the "Ordinances of the Kingdom," made by D. Manoel, and sanctioned by Philip of Spain; a work of such labour, perseverance, and expense, that nothing but his extraordinary constancy, and the pecuniary assistance afforded by his generous father, could have brought about its completion. Defective the work may be, and it could

could not but be, but it is the best which human industry has ever produced on the subject.

While thus engaged in resuscitating laws which had been buried in the oblivion of past days, he formed, at the same time, one of the choicest libraries that exists of the classical literature of Portugal,—a literature almost unknown beyond the confines of its native land, yet entitled to no small esteem; rich in the most authentic materials of history, and bright with the decorations of romance and poetry. Ages of despotism had indeed crushed the national energies, and corrupted the national taste: the establishment of the Inquisition, the uncontrolled despotism of the monarch, had broken down the uprisings of literary ambition, destroyed the enthusiasm of genius, infected society with the plague of indifference and servility; yet, withal, a spirit of enquiry and of truth might be seen moving from time to time upon the stagnant waters; and it was strong enough, at last, to wake the tides of discussion, and to bring redemption.

Before Fernandez Thomaz published his "*Repertorio das Leis Extravagantes*," he wrote (in 1815) two small volumes on Dominican rights (*Direitos Dominicães*), sustaining several liberal theses, which had been before suggested by the erudite prior of Villa Nova di Mongarros. They speak a high tone of freedom; they speak with energy and boldness. Though printed long before the regeneration of Portugal, they would honour the epoch of the constitutional government.

As a magistrate, Fernandez Thomaz has left the most grateful recollections wherever he was placed. At Arzamt, where he was *juiz de fero* from 1800 to 1803, he had a striking opportunity of distinguishing himself, in consequence of an assassination which took place at Azene, which led to a public commotion in favour of the guilty. He caused the laws to be respected, and the criminals punished. In 1805 he was made superintendant of customs in the three *comarcas* of Coimbra, Leiria, and Aveiro. His upright and humane administration is still thankfully remembered, and his application of the penal laws was remarkable for forbearance and mercy. He occupied this situation when the Prince Regent, (now John the Sixth,) determined to abandon his country to its fate. No

effective opposition was made to the French invasion in 1807; and he who should have caused to rally round him every sentiment of patriotic virtue and national freedom,—he and his courtiers basely deserted their post at the first threat of danger. Disgusted and dejected by his country's disgrace, Fernandez Thomaz retired to his estate at Alegria, near Figueira. Buried in its seclusion, he watched the moment, with anxious impatience, when the heavy yoke of foreign servitude was to be broken.

And Portugal rose: the arrival of the English troops encouraged the national enthusiasm. Figueira was the spot of disembarkation. He hurried thither, and offered all his powers for the salvation of his country. This was in August 1808; at this period he saved the inhabitants of Figueira from the calamities of anarchy, into which it had been nearly plunged by precipitate and imprudent men. They would probably have been the victims of the spirit themselves had excited but for his interference. They repaid his benevolent zeal by calumny. Sir Arthur Wellesley sent for Fernandez Thomaz on his arrival, as the highest authority then in the neighbourhood, and requested his attendance, legally to facilitate the requisitions for the support and transport of the troops. A number of most honorary testimonials of the British authorities prove his zeal, the value of his services, and the deep impression he left on those to whom they were devoted. In 1809 he was made *provedor* of Coimbra; and in 1810, in consequence of the request of the English generals, victualling intendant (*intendente de viveres*) at Sir W. C. Beresford's head-quarters. In 1811, the office of *dezembargador* (judge) at Oporto was conferred on him. In 1812 he removed again to Coimbra, to complete the usual triennial service: his long absence had led to great pecuniary sacrifices on his part, and his family had been already dispersed by the vicissitudes of the war. Meanwhile, his health had been sadly shattered; and, during his residence at head-quarters, he was often found with half his body in bed, and the other half hanging over a table, from which he dispatched his orders,—at that time so pre-eminently important; the army being engaged in the siege of Badajoz.

The Prince Regent of Portugal had solemnly

solemnly engaged to return to Europe, from the Brazil, as soon as peace should be established. Peace was concluded in 1814: a year passed by, and there seemed to be no real intention on the part of John to fulfil his promise. Fernandez Thomaz soon perceived that there were no hopes of the establishment of an economical and beneficent government, which would be likely to heal the wounds inflicted by the grievous and desolating war of invasion.

He had travelled through the whole kingdom of Portugal, he had established an active intercourse with the persons of the most distinguished talent and virtue of his country; and he soon found sympathy among the wise and the good, and an universal sense of the necessity of some decided change. His house at Coimbra became a central point of union, where the enthusiasm of youth and the experience of age blended their influences for the salvation of Portugal. His observing mind soon discovered how rapidly and widely the elements of freedom were spreading, and his judgment directed them to the great object he had at heart. In 1817 he visited Oporto, a city remarkable for its population and civilization; there he strengthened and confirmed his connexions with the friends of truth and liberty. Removed from the corrupting influence of the capital, his towering mind saw the great stream of public opinion rolling silently, but decidedly, onwards towards national emancipation; and if his feeling heart bled when he witnessed the misery produced by the reckless exercise of tyrannical power, he saw light for the future even amidst the darkness of the present and the past. The fate of the heroic martyrs of 1817 added much indignation, and created no despair. Of the intentions of a government that could coldly sacrifice some of the noblest of their fellow-citizens to the sanguinary vindictiveness of an ambitious and usurping stranger, it could no longer be allowed to doubt; but the reign of terror could not introduce that of insensibility. The seed was scattered, and it could not but spring up, and produce its beautiful flowers and generous fruit. That foreign tyrant, who could only be conciliated by offerings of human victims, was soon to be restrained in his career of blood and misery.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 372.

In 1818 Fernandez Thomaz confidentially communicated, to those who were worthy of such a mark of esteem, his patriotic hopes and projects. There were many such in Portugal; to the shame of hereditary and factitious dignity, be it said, there was none among its ranks. They are servile by necessity,—by habit,—by profession; and, as they could bring neither courage nor talents,—as they were incapable of good, and fit only for evil,—it is not strange that they were forgotten by those who determined to have no ineffective labourers, in the great and glorious work they had undertaken. No one had better opportunities than Fernandez Thomaz of sounding the miserable abyss into which his country had fallen. The mal-administration of justice, founded on the chicanery and oppressiveness of a barbaric legislation, constantly led to the oppression of powerless innocence, and to the crushing of the unprotected into the very dust. Corrupt magistrates, as irresponsible and ignorant as corrupt, were the sole vendors of the laws. Despotism made new strides, from time to time, under their tutelary influence; and the degradation of to-day seemed to have reached its maximum, till succeeded by the greater degradation of to-morrow. The tribunals had become auction-marts, where justice or injustice was sold to the highest bidder; public robberies and extortions were encouraged and rewarded; forced loans and violent extortions became more and more intolerable; and the defalcations of the national treasury were notwithstanding constantly and rapidly increasing.

The Portuguese revolution was not the consequence of that of Spain. The success of the latter gave, no doubt, better and brighter hopes to the projectors of the former; but it was as early as the 21st of January, 1818, that Manoel Fernandez Thomaz, and his friend John Ferreira Borges solemnly pledged themselves to devote their energies, from that day, to the salvation of their country. They carried on their generous enterprise prudently and proudly. They have added no titles to their names; but where is the nobility so bright and pure as their's? Two other individuals joined them on the following day,—Joseph da Silva Carvalho, the present minister of justice, and John Ferreira Vearina; and

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nine

nine afterwards, at different epochs, among whom were Sepulveda and Mello de Castro, two distinguished officers; to the first of whom the honour was confided of raising the glorious standard of liberty.

Their oath was simple and solemn:—"To save their country, or to sacrifice to it their life, amidst the ruins of the magnificent edifice they proposed to build." They raised the projected edifice. Determined courage, acting upon general discontent, could not but produce the anticipated explosion; and they who prepared it, directed it so as to bring about the greatest sum of happiness, and to produce the smallest portion of misery.

The city of Oporto was in the hands of two venal and susceptible tyrants,—Rebeiro di Souza and Arango Correa de Lacerda; yet it was amidst their busy agents that the plan of redemption was carried forward. A change of family, and an union with Spain, were among the earliest subjects discussed; and both schemes were abandoned: the former as too violent and unnecessary an attack upon national prejudices, and the second as inconsistent with national honour.

In 1819 the opinion of the north of Portugal could not be mistaken. Even the English newspapers spoke of the universal disaffection: but, as little was known of the feelings of the capital and the southern provinces, Carvalho and Menezes were sent to ascertain them. Their report was gloomy and discouraging: it may be comprised in three words; inert, timid, servile. It was long before the patriots of Lisbon co-operated; and, when they did, one opinion was constantly expressed, that the flag of freedom could not be first unfurled in Lisbon. Meanwhile, the progress of the Spanish patriots gave new hopes and encouragement; and a considerable effervescence was manifest in the army.

The regents of the kingdom had not perceived the signs of the times, and contented themselves with decreeing that no mention should be made in the newspapers of the events which had taken place in Spain, and that not a word should be said of the trial of the Queen of England, which was then going on. Many reflexions and associations cannot but present themselves here, when it is considered

what was then the situation of Portugal as respects this country. Marshal Beresford was hourly expected; other plots were agitated; and the associated patriots applied to Fernandez Thomaz (then absent at the baths of Caldas,) for his advice and counsel. He returned to Oporto, though much indisposed, and insisted on the immediate necessity of again seeking the co-operation of the Lisbon patriots. He offered himself for the undertaking; and, when its terrible risks were represented, the impossibility of concealing his journey, the perils to the cause of freedom by the even temporary absence of its head, he replied in these memorable words:—"If I am arrested in Lisbon,—if any one of you is in danger here, be that the signal: there must be no more delay." He visited the capital: his efforts there were ineffectual. He found himself closely besieged by spies, and returned to Oporto at the beginning of August, to recommend the earliest measures for the overthrow of the intolerable despotism. The junta had been joined by many patriots from the provinces; and, as the news reached Oporto that Pamplona, with the title of Marshal, and with considerable military powers, was ordered to proceed to Oporto, the regenerators of Portugal met at the house of Fernandez Thomaz, on the evening of the 21st of August, 1820. They again ratified their oaths, and made all the detailed arrangements for the heroic and glorious declaration which was to take place on the memorable 24th.

At nine o'clock of the evening of the 23d, the military council met at the house of Sepulveda. The rest is known. It was a triumph unstained with reproach; unpolluted by blood. The resistance was ephemeral and shadowy. Majestic and imposing was the forward march of freedom. A constitution was proclaimed: the national representatives were gathered together. The sympathising and approving voice of Europe has borne testimony to the prudence, the dignity, the wisdom, of their measures. Among them Fernandez Thomaz occupies that station to which he is so eminently entitled. His report on the state of the nation has added greatly to his reputation; and his conduct on the unfortunate discussions with the Brazils, has served to endear him more closely to the friends of liberty.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PALMYRA ;

A PRIZE POEM,

Recited at the Theatre, Oxford, June 19, 1822.

By AMBROSE BARBER, of Wadham College.

O'er the hush'd plain where sullen horror broods,
And darkest frown the Syrian solitudes,
Where morn's soft steps no balmy fragrance leave,
And parch'd and dewless is the couch of eve,
Thy form, pale City of the waste, appears
Like some faint vision of departed years.

In mazy cluster still, a giant train,
Thy sculptur'd fabrics whiten on the plain ;
Still stretch thy column'd vistas far away
The shadow'd dimness of their long array.

But where the stirring crowd, the voice of strife,
The glow of action, and the thrill of life ?
Hear the loud crash of yon huge fragment's fall,
The pealing answer of each desert hall,
The night-bird shrieking from her secret cell,
And hollow winds the tale of ruin tell.

See, fondly ling'ring, Mithra's parting rays
Gild the proud tow'rs once vocal with his praise,
But the cold altars clasping weeds entwine,
And Moslems worship at the godless shrine.

Yet here slow pausing Memory loves to pour
Her magic influence o'er this pensive hour ;
And oft as yon recesses deep prolong
The echoed sweetness of the Arab's song,
Recalls that scene when wisdom's sceptred child
First broke the stillness of the lonely wild.

From air, from ocean, from earth's utmost clime,
The summon'd genii heard the mutter'd rhyme,
The tasking spell their airy hands obey'd,
And Tadmor glitter'd in the palmy shade.
Lo ! to her feet the tide of ages brings
The wealth of nations, and the pomp of kings,
And far her warrior queen from Parthia's plain
To the dark Æthiop spreads her ample reign.

Vain boast ; e'en she who Immæ's field along
Wak'd fiercer phrenzy in the patriot throng,
And sternly beauteous, like the meteor's light,
Shot through the tempest of Emesa's fight—
While trembling captives round the victor wait,
Hang on his eye, and catch the word of fate—
Zenobia's self must quail beneath his nod,
A kneeling suppliant to the mimic god.

But one there stood, amid that abject throng,
In truth triumphant and in virtue strong ;
Beam'd on his brow the soul which, undismay'd,
Smil'd at the rod, and scorn'd th' uplifted blade.
O'er thee, Palmyra, darkest seem'd to low'r
The boding terrors of that fatal hour ;
Far from thy glades indignant Freedom fled,
And hope too wither'd as Longinus bled.

MARY.

I saw the kindling azure glow,
As Phœbus led the early day ;
I saw his mingling glories flow,
And wide o'er all th' ethereal way
Diffuse a radiant train.

Nature, in richest robes attir'd,
Bade all her mantling splendors rise ;
Her charms the tuneful throng inspir'd,
And melting music fill'd the skies
With many a ling'ring strain.

So, Mary, smil'd thy early morn,
So brightly blooms thy ripen'd day ;
The Graces all thy steps adorn,
And Science, with her heav'nly ray,
Thy generous mind inspires.

So may thy Sun, in glowing fire,
Behind the western hills depart ;

So may some Seraph's sounding lyre
Thrill with its sacred strains thy heart,
As life's last flash expires.

L. LANGLEY.

Brampton Academy ;

August 1, 1822.

ADDRESS TO THE SUN,

*By the Kneeling Negro, bearing a Sun-dial,
in the Square of Clement's Inn.*

Resplendent orb of light ! whose fervent rays
O'er sable Afric shed perennial blaze,
In my degraded form and suppliant face,—
Lo ! the sad emblem of our hapless race,—
Lowly I bear, beneath a master's force,
The mystic tablet that denotes thy course,
And tells mankind, by art and skill sublime,
The wond'rous lapse of ever-moving time.
To me the art and skill alike unknown,
Condemn'd in solitary woe to groan :
In vain thy brightness gilds the lovely spring,
To me thy brightest charms no solace bring ;
'Midst boisterous winds I kneel, and pouring rain,
And change of seasons brings no change of pain.

CLIMENE AND CHLORIS.

(From Moliere's Interlude of G. Dandin.)

Climene.

L'AUTRE jour, d'Anette
J'entendis la voix,
Qui sur sa musette
Chantoit dans nos bois :
Amour ! que sous ton empire
On souffre des maux cuisants !
Je le puis bien dire
Puisque je le sens.

Chloris.

La jeune Lisette,
Au meme moment
Sur le ton d'Anette
Reprit tendrement :
Amour ! si sous ton empire
Je souffre des maux cuisants,
C'est de n'oser dire
Tout ce qui je sens.

TRANSLATION.

Climene.

The other day, Annette the fair
Among our woodlands stray'd ;
I heard her music charm the air,
Such melody she play'd :
Love ! when directed by thy sway,
The pangs are keen to bear ;
I from experience well can say,
Since I have known my share.

Chloris.

And then I heard the young Lisette,
As the sweet echoes died,
Respond her feelings to Annette,
And tenderly she sigh'd :
Love ! if subservient to thy sway,
I suffer pangs so keen ;
It is because I dare not say
The fondness that I mean.

J. R. PRIOR.

Islington.

ON THE FALLING LEAF.

How dubious hangs the tender leaf,
 When Autumn shakes the sceptre near,
 It seems to sigh, it seems to weep,
 And pray her yet awhile to spare,
 Its little form, so near undone
 Before it feels the dreaded blow;
 So man, whose course is almost run,
 Moves tottering o'er the grave below,

When life is scarcely worth a breath,
 Whose nerves are trem'lous and decay'd,
 Doth supplicate the monster Death
 Longer to spare his scythe's red blade.

The Leaf falls down, is seen no more,
 By winds far driven to its lot;
 Man sinks within th' appointed shore,
 To all but greedy worms forgot.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. XI.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

WHEN I was at Paris I was introduced to Count Volney, whom I found to be a most amiable and respectable man, but, like all the republicans, strongly opposed to Napoleon. Through him I became acquainted with Colonel Corbet, of an Irish family, and aide-de-camp to Marshal Marmont, the very person who was employed by that Marshal to negotiate with Alexander, when the Allies made their forced march on Paris in 1814. Marmont could have defended the capital, but an opportunity seemed to present itself, through Alexander, of getting rid of Napoleon, and establishing a free government. The specious assurances of Alexander on this head satisfied the parties, and Paris was surrendered; for no one then thought of a Bourbon party. In this connexion I met with Arthur O'Connor, who, though receiving a general's pay from Napoleon, was full of discontent. He had married Madame Condorcet's daughter, and the niece of Grouchy. The family feeling, and that of their connexions, seemed to be in unison about Napoleon; and I could not but consider it extraordinary that he so implicitly confided his last stake to the good faith of Grouchy. Perhaps the latter was not bribed, like others, with part of the thirty millions spent on a few weeks' campaign; but the coy spirit of republicanism was at the moment as fatal to France as the influence of money itself.

No person who has been on the ground at Waterloo, which almost commands the view of the intervening

country to Wavres, can doubt that the right wing of Napoleon's army, posted there, was treacherously paralyzed by some parties, or by some influence or other; while it is palpable that his manoeuvres and his attack on Wellington were founded on expected co-operation. It was weakly imagined by the republican party in France, that the Allies would not persist in forcing the Bourbons upon them, and that they might be left to establish a republic in the heart of Europe. The Bourbons rode, however, into Paris in the rear of the Allied Army, assured of Fouché, and other members of the Provisional Government; and the republicans fell into their own snare.

CLIVE.

Lord Clive was a man of great powers and gigantic ambition. After the battle of Plassy, as if nothing remained in India worth his grasp, he projected a new field of conquest in the remotest regions of Asia, and turned his eyes towards China, as one worthy of the British arms!

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The late Duke of Chandos told Sir Robert —, a master in Chancery, that an ancestor of his was sub-governor of the Tower in Queen Mary's reign; and, during the time of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth's confinement there, an order came to him, in all appearance signed by the Queen, for taking the Princess into the inner apartment of the Tower, and cutting off her head. On this Mr. Bridges disguised the messenger, and went directly to court, desiring to speak with the Queen; to whom he shewed the order,

order, telling her Majesty that he was desirous to ascertain the truth of the signature. The Queen expressed great surprise at the sight of it, and thanked him most heartily for coming to her, assuring him that it never was her intention to deal so with her sister; and said farther, that, as she was not safe where she then was, she would take care to remove her, which was done accordingly. After Elizabeth came to the throne, she did not forget this service, but rewarded Mr. Bridges and his family.

SAXON POLICY.

The Saxons ordained the quantity of land for each man's lot; which was six acres for wheat, six for barley, six for oats, six for hay, six for pasture, six for dwelling-house, barn-yard, and garden; in all thirty-six. The West Saxons introduced Trial by Jury, and also Grand Juries.

TRIAL BY SINGLE COMBAT.

The judicial combat was not abrogated in England till within these two years, and till then could only be said to be obsolete. In nations emerging from barbarism, it might moderate the licence of private war, and prevent arbitrary revenge; it was also less absurd than the trial by the ordeal, boiling water, and the cross: it might serve as a test of personal courage, and might sometimes check a malicious prosecutor; but it also, at times, armed the strong against the weak, a bravo or ruffian accustomed to blood against a weak and timid man, and was justly stigmatised by Glanville, and reprobated by Fleta.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

Washington; July 10, 1804.

My Lord,

I received, through the hands of Mr. Lenox, on his return to the United States, the valuable volume you were so good as to send me on the life and writings of Fletcher of Saltoun. The political principles of that patriot were worthy the purest periods of the British constitution. They are those which were in vigour at the epoch of the British emigration to America. Our ancestors brought them here, and they needed little strengthening to make us what we are; but, in the weakened condition of English whiggism at this day, it requires more firm-

ness to publish and advocate them, than it then did to act on them. This merit is peculiarly your lordship's, and no one honours it more than myself; admitting, at the same time, the right of a nation to change its political principles and constitution at will, and the impropriety of any but its own citizens censuring that change. I expect your lordship has been disappointed, as I acknowledge I have been, in the issue of the convulsions on the other side the channel. This has certainly lessened the interest which the Philanthropist warmly felt in those struggles. Without befriending human liberty, a gigantic force has risen up which seems to threaten the world, but it hangs on the thread of opinion, which may break from one day to another. I feel real anxiety on the conflict in which your nation is again engaged; and bless the Almighty Being, who, in gathering together the waters under the heavens in one place, divided the dry lands of your hemisphere from the dry lands of ours, and said "here at least be there peace." I hope that peace and amity with all nations will long be the charter of our land; and that its prosperity, under this charter, will re-act on the mind of Europe, and profit her by the example. My hope of preserving peace for our country is not founded on the Quaker principle of non-resistance under every wrong, but in the belief that a just and friendly conduct on our part will procure justice and friendship from others; and that, in the existing contest, each of the combatants will find an interest in our friendship. I cannot say we shall be unconcerned spectators of the combat. We feel for human sufferings, and we wish the good of all. We shall look on, therefore, with the sensations which these dispositions, and the events of the war will produce.

I feel a pride in the justice which your lordship's sentiments render to the character of my illustrious countryman Washington; the moderation of his desires, and the strength of his judgment, enabled him to calculate correctly, that the road to that glory which never dies, is to use power for the support of the laws and liberties of our country, not for their destruction; and his glory will accordingly survive the wreck of every thing now living.

Accept, my lord, the tribute of esteem

esteem from one who renders it with warmth to the disinterested friend of mankind, and assurances of my very high consideration and respect.

(Signed) T. JEFFERSON.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

I find a general sketch of his character in a French writer, M. de Segur, which, though not copious, seems, on the whole, to be given with accuracy.

In the military world the Duke held a distinguished rank; his character for judgment, firmness, and intrepidity, was well known. In the seven years' war he nobly overcame a host of dangers and difficulties under which weaker spirits would have sunk. In the war of Bavaria he acquired a still greater reputation, by defending the difficult post of Troppau against all the forces of the emperor. The duke has this additional merit, that his virtues in civil life entitle him to a due degree of consideration. In manners, he is familiar and agreeable, easy and gentle, and he merits also the praise of science in a considerable degree. His philosophy, which is on a level with the attainments of the age, is the genuine offspring of a well-instructed mind. In politics he is refined, but frank, decent in his pleasures, and select in his choice of them, beneficent without prodigality, and frugal without avarice. In the course of a few years, with but a moderate revenue, he has liquidated a debt of forty millions, with which his country was encumbered. His ties of relationship with the King of England had no influence on his politics; and, like Prince Henry, he was for moderate measures with France. Ambition was doubtless his ruling passion, and what interested his feelings in the most direct manner; this excited his attention and stimulated his efforts, so far as to appear twice at the head of armies against the French. It is certain, however, that if Frederick-William had listened to his counsels, the affair of the Stadtholderate would have been adjusted by negotiation, and the Prussian dominions would have escaped many scenes of wide extended ruin and desolation which subsequently took place, under the triumph of French arms.

Of M. de Segur, as an author, it has been justly remarked, that he seldom praises, and he avows his determination to address his readers in the language of truth.

MORTALITY OF TROOPS.

The mean annual loss in 100,000 English troops, during the last six years of the war, presents the following results:—

Deaths 7159

Discharged 2087

Deserters 2642

COBHAM HALL.

William Quartermere, Lord of Cobham, for services done to Henry II. was called knight of the four seas; and, having left Normandy, was accompanied with certain lords in Kent, among which was Cobham, afterwards called Quartermere's fee. His descendant, William Lord Cobham, erected that stately monument of stone in the chancel of Cobham church, to the memory of his parents. He was accused falsely of participating in Wyatt's rebellion; and, in 1559, entertained Queen Elizabeth at Cobham, "with sumptuous fare and delights of rare inventions, at a banquetting-house in the park, with a gallery composed of devices and knotted flowers." In 1582, after acting as ambassador to the Low Countries, and to Austria, he "made a garden to his house at Cobham-hall, wherein he introduced a variety of strange flowers, and trees from all parts of Europe."

The manor of Gravesend, with Cobham-hall, the park and estates of Henry Lord Cobham, and George his brother, having been forfeited for treason, were by act of parliament restored to the crown, 3d of James I.; and, in 1613, King James regranted those to his own kinsman, Lodowic Stewart, son to Esme, Duke of Lenox in Scotland.

The manor of Gravesend, with Cobham-hall, and the rest of the estates of Charles, Duke of Richmond, in the county of Kent, were, about the year 1695, after the death of Lord O'Brien, sold to pay debts and other purposes, at which time:

The manor of Gravesend was valued at 267l. 13s. 2d. per annum, besides waifs, strays, deodands and wrecks.

The chalk-pits, 60l.

The fair and lands within the manor, 202l. 10s. 6d.

Sir Joseph Williamson, knight, one of the secretaries of state, died in 1707 without issue, having previously purchased the manor of Gravesend and Cobham-hall, and the estates belonging thereto; and, by his will bequeathed two thirds of the same to Edward Lord Cornbury;

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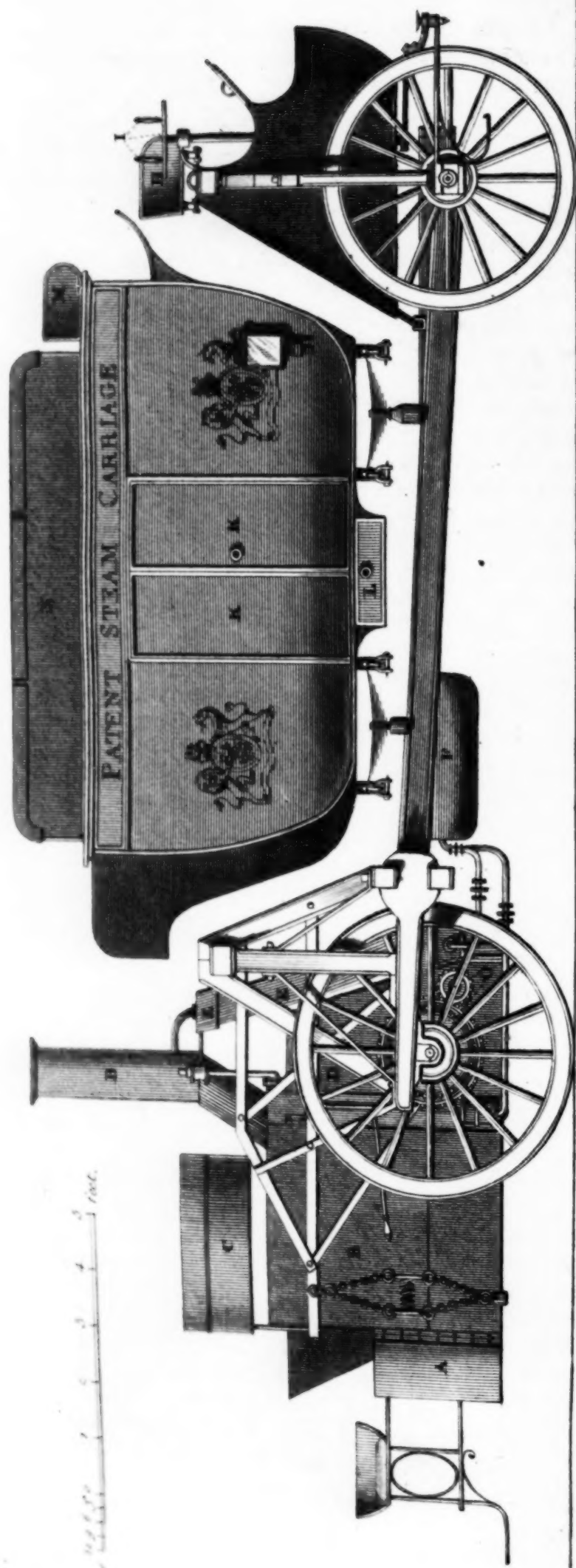
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W Read Sculp

The Patent Steam Carriage of Julius Griffiths Esq.

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|---|---|
| A. Fire place, to which access is had by a door at the back, between two Seats appropriated to the Director who manages the Steam, & who will sit sideways. | G. Boot containing the Mechanism by which the front wheels are guided. |
| B B. Boiler with its Chimney &c. | H. Coachman's seat. |
| C. Magazine for fuel. | I. Wheel & handles by which the Coachman directs the Carriage. |
| D. Part containing the apparatus by which the Carriage is propelled. | K K. Doors. |
| E. E. Condensers. | L. Drawer for tools & spare apparatus. |
| F. Reservoir of water. | M. Seat for the Guard. |
| | N. Imperial for light packages opening in three parts. |
| | O. Drawing wheels attached to the carriage - common wheels & propelled by the Coachman. |

Cornbury; and, on his death, to his sister Theodosia, which she conveyed in marriage to John Bligh, esq. and the whole became the property of Edward Bligh, second Earl of Darnley, in consequence of the purpose of allowing

the claim of Mary Hornsby, a servant of Sir Joseph's, a liberal allowance in lieu thereof, and her son, John Hornsby.

Rathmere, in the county of Meath, is five miles from Trim, and twenty-six from Dublin.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JULIUS GRIFFITH, ESQ. *Brompton Crescent, for Carriages to be propelled by Steam on Common Roads, and capable of conveying Goods and Passengers.*

THE ingenuity of man has already effected so many important improvements, and the successful application of mechanical power has so advantageously contributed to the general good of society, that, to excite or deserve attention, something of unusual excellence must now be presented to public observation.

It has been frequently remarked, that one of the proudest triumphs of mechanics, would be the construction of machines adapted to the transport of goods, without the necessity of animal labour, and various efforts have been made to accomplish this object.

Until the present moment, however, those carriages which have depended upon mechanism, or upon mechanism and manual labour united, like Drax's velocipede, or Birch's bivector, have sustained but a short-lived place in the admiration of their supporters; and those which have been propelled by steam, as Mr. Blenkinsop's, near Leeds, and others, have been confined to rail-ways, where, by indented wheels, or contrivances of a similar kind, sufficient resistance has been obtained to insure the progress of certain loads in straight directions.

It seems to have remained for Mr. Griffith to introduce to the scientific and the commercial world, carriages which can be propelled by steam upon common roads, and employed for the common purposes of conveyance.

It is owing to his steady and patient perseverance, during several years, that this long solicited result promises soon to become a public benefit, and that the many important advantages, branching into an almost infinity of directions, will be secured to the United Kingdom.

Under the immediate inspection of Mr. Griffith, and according to his plans, with the assistance of Mr.

Francis Bramah's unremitting attention, a carriage has been completed at the Pimlico manufactory. It is twenty-seven feet in length, including seven feet for the fire, boiler, cylinders, and the mechanism connected with the driving-wheels.

Instead of an axle-tree passing through both the front or both the hind-wheels, as is usual in other carriages, the axis merely passes through the nave of each wheel sufficiently to support on each side uprights, which strengthen and connect the frame of the waggon. From the hind part of this frame, or bed, proceed two perches, inclining inwards until they meet: and, being joined a few feet before they reach the front wheels, they form the bed of a revolving perch; this revolving perch is connected with the bed of the fore part of the carriage, or front wheels, and by its rotatory motion, when either of the wheels is more elevated or depressed than the other, preserves the horizontal position of the carriage.

The direction of the carriage is effected by the action of a bevel pinion connected with a spindle, which is governed by the coachman; this pinion acts on a wheel, whose movements compel those of certain iron braces fixed to the exterior of the front wheels, which turn upon the same spot where they touch the ground; so much power is gained by this pinion, that little force is required from the coachman to produce the necessary direction.

Amongst a variety of new modifications of means already known, and which show that the utmost attention has been bestowed upon the present combination of mechanical and physical powers, the following may deserve to be particularised as peculiar to Mr. Griffith's steam-carriage.

1st. *The easy method of generating steam without danger of explosion; and, after condensation, reproducing a considerable part of it for further use.*

This is effected according to Mr. Griffith's

Griffith's invention by furnishing a given superficies of heated metal tubes, with such a quantity only of water as may be converted into steam, in an exact proportion (both as to quantity and time,) with the expenditure of the previous supply. Instead, therefore, of an immense volume of water, from which steam might be generated, as in common boilers, an assemblage of tubes (whose diameters vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches) is scientifically connected together, the lower range of which is supplied with the requisite quantity of water by injecting pumps connected with a reservoir destined to serve for at least eight hours, and placed before the mechanism, between the perches. The steam, generated through the extended cavity of these tubes, is conveyed into two cylinders, the pistons of which are connected with beams and connecting rods. To the lower ends of the latter are attached the cranks, which cranks are again connected by means of a novel modification of an universal joint to the driving-wheels, firmly fixed to the interior part of the carriage-common-wheels, and these last are thus propelled as required.

2ndly. The Artzberger connecting the crank with the driving wheels.

This very ingenious contrivance is the invention of Mr. John Artzberger, professor of mechanics in the Imperial Polytechnic Institute of Vienna, and has been so named by Mr. Griffith in honour of his friend.

It is the play of these united pieces, added to the balancing movement allowed by the suspension of the whole, that prevents injury to the mechanism from any shock to which the carriage may be subjected; it is also the Artzberger which permits one hind wheel to make (as in turning) a larger segment of a circle than the other, and effects without difficulty the retrograde movement of the carriage; objects of sufficient importance to authorize the denomination by which Mr. Griffith, in his honest acknowledgment of the inventor, has thought proper to distinguish it.

The velocity with which the carriage may be made to move, depends upon the quantity of steam conducted into the cylinders, above and below the pistons, whose alternate movements prevent the necessity of a fly-wheel, as in other steam-engines; and the quan-

tity of steam is regulated with the utmost facility, by means of a regulating cock, controlled by the person who directs the engine.

When power is required, and velocity can be dispensed with, as in going up-hill; a pinion, of five inches diameter, is inserted into the teeth of a driving-wheel, whose diameter is twenty-five inches; the strokes of the pistons being calculated at sixty per minute, and the rotation of the driving-wheel being effected by five strokes of the piston, the carriage-wheel, whose circumference is fifteen feet, making one-fifth of its revolution in the same time, the carriage will therefore proceed up-hill at the rate of rather more than two miles per hour.

Where power may be dispensed with, and velocity increased, as on level roads, a wheel of ten inches diameter is made to work in a driving-wheel, whose diameter is twenty inches, the number of strokes of the pistons being the same, it is evident that thirty revolutions of the carriage-wheel will take place, and that the progress of the carriage, upon tolerably even roads, will be $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles per hour, viz. $60 \times \frac{1}{2} = 30 \times 15.7$ the circumference of the carriage-wheel = 471 feet per minute = 28260 feet per hour, or 9420 yards = $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles per hour.

The simplicity with which these wheels are put in and out of gear is admirable, and can be effected almost instantaneously.

3dly. The mode of stopping the carriage in cases of descent, or danger, independently of doing so by preventing the supply of steam.

This object is of the utmost importance, where, from the impetus given to the carriage going down hill, its motion may continue dangerously accelerated, even though the propelling power of the steam-engine may be withheld; and it is provided for by an admirable modification of a machine, known in Germany by the name of *premse*, answering, in some respects, to the English technical term, a break, by a mechanical pressure being made upon the front part of the felly, or rim, of the hind wheels, their motion may be simultaneously, or, to prevent any injury from a too violent shock, may be gradually arrested.

4thly. The suspension of the whole apparatus, so that the operations of the steam-

steam-engine and mechanism may not be impeded or subject to derangement whilst travelling.

This is one of the most essential improvements in locomotive machines, and promises all the advantages that may be expected from its present application. The steam-engine, and those parts of the mechanism of which the exposition to shocks might endanger the progress of the carriage, are suspended by means of four chain slings, with helical springs within them, whose motion is such as to ensure security.

5thly. The revolving perch.

To prevent the horizontal position of the carriage from being deranged, Mr. Griffith employs, as has been already mentioned, a revolving perch, peculiarly adapted to the bed or frame of the front wheels, and whose movement amply ensures the safety required.

In addition to every other kind of security that the most profound reflection has enabled Mr. Griffith to adopt, there are two safety-valves calculated at fifty pounds upon a square inch, whilst every part of the steam apparatus has been proved at the rate of 200 pounds upon a square inch.

From these safety-valves, as well as from the cylinders, the steam is conducted into two condensers, formed of flat copper tubes; that part of the steam which is condensed, falling to the bottom of the condenser, is conveyed to the reservoir of water for further use, whilst the uncondensed

steam is conducted through the chimney, and here extinguishes such sparks as may occasionally find their way from the charcoal, combined with coke, of which the fire is made.

The fire, placed under the boiler, is surrounded by iron plates, and so far removed from the part of the carriage destined for goods, that no possible danger can be apprehended.

The weight of the carriage (which is in form of a caravan,) and the whole apparatus, may be calculated at 1½ ton: it is destined to carry three tons of merchandize, making a total of four tons and a half, upon wheels conformable to the regulations established by law, and subject to the usual restrictions.

We understand that, actuated sincerely by a disposition to promote the public welfare, it is Mr. Griffith's intention to reduce the prices now paid for the carriage of goods throughout the country; not that he can flatter himself with the hope of being speedily useful on many roads, since the construction of a number of waggons demands not only extent of funds, but also considerable time. Should it be proved, however, that Mr. Griffith's steam-carriages can convey goods in an equally secure manner with other waggons, at the rate of five miles per hour, or 100 miles per day of twenty travelling hours; and, at a freight, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the present prices, there can be no question that he will have deserved well of his country and of mankind.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

DR. ROGET, in his eighth lecture on Comparative Physiology, took a comprehensive view of the subject of RESPIRATION. The necessity of this function, he remarked, would scarcely have been anticipated, from our previous notions of the wants of an animal, founded on the known properties of organized matter; and yet observation shows, that the continuance of life is more immediately dependent on respiration, than even on the circulation itself. Insects, for example, that live without any vascular circulation of their juices, require the free introduction of air into every part of their bodies. The necessity for air appears, also, to be more urgent than for food;

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since animals may subsist a considerable time without nourishment, but all will speedily perish if deprived of air. The results of Spallanzani's numerous experiments were stated in illustration of this principle.

Aquatic animals being precluded from the benefit of the direct action of the air in its gaseous state, or as it exists in the atmosphere, receive its influence through the medium of the surrounding water, by which it is absorbed in large quantities, and applied to the organs of respiration. In the lower Zoophytes, this influence appears to be exerted by the intervention of the surface of the body; so that in the polypus, for example, while the interior surface digests the food, and performs

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performs the office of a stomach, the external surface probably acts as an organ of respiration. Many of the vermes appear, in like manner, to have an external respiration: this is the case with the leech and the earth-worm, in which a superficial net-work of vessels receives the influence of the surrounding fluid. In some genera of this class; it was stated, this structure is confined to particular parts of the surface; and in others, again, the respiratory organs shoot out from the body in the form of bushy fibrils. The different situations of these arborescent gills, which are frequently kept in incessant motion, were pointed out in several orders of molluscous and crustaceous animals.

Dr. Roget then proceeded to examine the extensive series of animals in whom respiration takes place in the interior of the body: beginning with the *holothuria*, the ramified tubes of which exhibit the first trace of a structure adapted to this object; the *asteria*, and the *echinus*, in which the arrangement is somewhat more complicated; and the larger *crustacea*, as the lobster and crab, in which the filaments are collected into a number of pyramidal organs on each side of the body, protected by the shell, and terminating with the more regular structure of gills proper to the ordinary mollusca, and fishes. The disposition of these organs, with reference to the shell, and to the apertures in the mantle, by which the water is admitted to them; and the provision of tubes, capable of being extended and retracted, in those shell-fish that burrow in the sand; were severally pointed out and described. The two auxiliary hearts of the cuttle-fish, at the origin of the bronchial arteries, by which the blood of that animal is propelled with force to the respiratory organs, while the principal heart carries on the aortic or greater circulation, were particularly noticed.

The importance of the respiratory functions increases as we rise in the scale of animals. In fishes, the gills form a considerable portion of the system, and their office appears to be more essential to life than in the mollusca. The situation and structure of these organs were minutely described, together with the mechanism by which their action is maintained. The air contained in the water is equally vitiated by the respiration of fishes, and requires an equally con-

stant renewal as in terrestrial animals. Fishes are, therefore, killed in a short time, if confined in a limited portion of water which has no access to fresh air. When many fish are inclosed in a narrow vessel, they all struggle for the uppermost place, where the atmospheric air is first absorbed, like the unfortunate men imprisoned in the black hole at Calcutta. In Humboldt and Provençal's experiments, a tench was found to be able to breathe when the quantity of oxygen in the water was reduced to the five-thousandth part of its bulk, though it is in this way brought into a state of extreme debility: but the fact itself shows the great perfection of the organs in this fish, that can extract so minute a quantity of air from water, to which the last portions always adhere with great tenacity.

The respiration of air in its gaseous state is performed by breathing terrestrial animals in two ways: first, by means of tracheæ, a mode peculiar to insects; and, secondly, by pulmonary cavities, which constitute the essential structure of lungs. The tracheæ of insects are tubes which take their rise by open orifices, called spiracles or stigmata, from the surface of the body, and are distributed by extensive ramifications to every part. They extend even to the wings, to the sudden expansion of which they appear to contribute. In the higher classes of articulated animals, as soon as blood-vessels are met with, the whole apparatus of tracheæ is found to disappear; their necessity being superseded by the power, derived from the possession of circulating vessels, of transmitting the juices to particular organs, where their exposure to the influence of the air may be conveniently effected. The pulmonary cavities of spiders, and of some gasteropodous mollusca, such as the snail and slug, which breathe atmospheric air, are of this description.

The structure of the pulmonary organs becomes more refined and complex as we proceed to the higher classes of animals. Dr. Roget entered into a description of these various structures, and of the diversified modes in which the air was received, and made to act upon them, and afterwards expelled, in the different orders of reptiles, of mammalia, and of birds. The singular mode in which the frog swallows its air, and inflates its lungs

at pleasure, was pointed out. The dilatation of the chest in man, and the other mammalia, by the muscular action of the diaphragm, and by the movements of the ribs, during inspiration, and its contraction during expiration, were fully explained, and partly illustrated by a machine, which exemplified the effects of the motion of the diaphragm. This part of the subject was concluded by an account of the peculiar mechanism of respiration in birds, by which the same air is made to pass twice through the lungs, before it is finally ejected from the system; being received into large cells, which inclose all the principal organs, and even pervade the muscles, and subcutaneous membrane.

Dr. Roget next gave a brief account of the chemical changes effected in the blood, which is exposed to the action of the air during respiration. Our knowledge of these changes, he remarked, was not so much derived from the direct analysis of that fluid in its different states of venous and arterial, as from the inferences necessarily to be drawn from the changes found to have occurred in the air by its passage through the lungs. These changes consist in the disappearance of a quantity of oxygen, and the addition of a corresponding quantity of carbonic acid, and of watery vapour. The redundant carbonaceous principle which accumulates in venous blood in the course of the circulation, is thus discharged in the lungs by its combination with oxygen, and the blood is restored to the vivifying arterial qualities. The analogies between this process, and that of slow combustion, were pointed out, and extended to the phenomena of the high temperature which so many animals maintain above the surrounding media, and which establishes so striking a distinction between warm and cold-blooded animals, more especially remarkable among the larger inhabitants of the ocean.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Messrs. W. Bishop and Co. of Nant y Moch, near Holywell, have obtained the Isis gold medal, for a paper on the porcelain-clay and buhr-stone of Halkin Mountain, Flintshire.

The qualities which fit a stone for grinding corn, especially wheat, are hardness, to prevent it as much as possible from wearing down by the constant

friction to which it is exposed, a certain degree of tenacity, to prevent the grinding surface from scaling or chipping off, and a cellular structure, in order to increase the quantity of cutting surface, the walls of the cells being at the same time thick enough to resist the strain upon them. All the fine flour required for the supply of the metropolis, and of the other large towns in this island, is prepared by means of millstones of French buhr.

In the year 1816, Mr. Thomas Hooson, of Flint, observed on Halkin mountain a bed of remarkably fine porcelain clay, which, on exposure to the potters' fires, was found to assume a more delicate whiteness than any substance of a similar nature hitherto found in this kingdom; and seeing also other substances which he thought likely to be useful to the potters, he obtained from Earl Grosvenor a lease of all clays, rocks, and stones (except limestone), within his lordship's liberties; and, subsequently, with a view to an extended trade, formed his present partnership with Mr. Richard Fynney, Mr. William Bishop, and Mr. James Whitehead, established under the firm of the "Welch Company at Nant y Moch, near Holywell," where they have erected works for preparing the clay, which is called "Cambria," for sale, by separating it from a white siliceous sand and rock, with which the bed is found mixed to a depth at present unknown, but which has been proved as deep as twenty-six yards. The sand, when separated, is used for glass-making; and the white siliceous rock, now called "Rock Cambria," is ground down and used in the composition of china and earthenware, instead of ground flint, or is mixed with it. For this process of grinding, several thousand tons of chert are annually consumed in the Staffordshire potteries, and much is supplied from Halkin mountain. In quarrying this chert, some of it in the state of vesicular entrochital hornstone was raised, which, when used together with common chert, indicated such a superiority by its expeditious grinding and its little wear, and showed such a proximity in appearance (after having been worked) to the French buhr, that its use for grinding wheat was considered probable; and this led to the first application of the vesicular Halkin rock as a buhr-stone. Halkin Mountain (called "Alchene" at

at the Conquest, according to Pennant) is a range of high uncultivated land in Flintshire, the mineral property of the right honourable Earl Grosvenor. On the inland side it runs parallel to the boundary hills of the vale of Clwyd; and on the north-east stretches from Holywell for about four miles till nearly opposite Northop, in an angle of about twelve degrees with the river Dee, and averages about a mile in breadth.

In order to prove the Halkin buhrs, the discoverers had some made into mill-stones, which they set up in a neighbouring mill in the borough of Flint; some were had by a mill-wright, and afterwards sent to a mill at Dunham-o'-th'-Hill, mixed with French buhrs; and one large buhr was shaped into a mill-stone, and put up at a mill at Ysceifiog. They are now able to adduce proofs that the Halkin buhrs are fully equal to the French, and in some cases are declared to be superior to them.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Mr. Babbage has read a paper to the society relative to a new invention in machinery, by which not only the usual logarithms, but also various other mathematical and astronomical tables might be formed, and the types thereof set up, without the possibility of an error throughout the whole process. This discovery we consider as one of the finest in modern times; and (like

the invention of the steam-engine in its application to the arts) it bids fair to open a new era in science. The object, which Mr. Babbage had first in view, was to form an engine which should express any series of numbers whose first, second, third, &c. differences were equal to 0: and which he has completely effected. To those who are acquainted with the method of differences, it will be evident that such series would embrace not only the common logarithms of numbers, the logarithms of sines, tangents, &c.; but likewise the natural sines, tangents, &c. whence its application to the formation of astronomical tables may be readily conceived. But, in the pursuit of this inquiry, Mr. Babbage found that many new views of the subject arose; and that the engine was not confined to the expression of series whose ultimate differences were constant: but that it would form tables, not dependent on that law, and whose differences could not be denoted by any analytical expression.

The engine is very simple in its construction, and may be put in motion by a child. Mr. Babbage, (says the editor of the Phil. Mag.) composed in our presence a long series of square numbers; and likewise the first forty terms of the series of numbers depending on the formula $(x^2 + x + 41)$; all of which are *primes*, and which were formed as expeditiously as a person could write them down.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XVII. *For converting Annuities and Debentures of Five Pounds per Centum per Annum, payable at the Bank of Ireland, into new Annuities of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum.*—April 3, 1822.

Cap. XVIII. *To repeal the Excise Duty on Malt charged by an Act made in the Second Year of his present Majesty, to allow the said Duty on Malt in Stock, and to make Regulations for better securing the Duties on Malt.*—April 3.

Cap. XIX. *To enable Two or more of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, when the Number of such Com-*

missioners is less than Six, to do certain Acts heretofore done by Three or more of the same Commissioners.—April 3.

Cap. XX. *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*—May 15.

Allowances for the diet of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 1s. per day.—Allowance of one halfpenny per diem, in lieu of diet and small-beer.—For horses quartered 10d. per day to be paid for hay and straw.—Persons paying money to non-commissioned officers or soldiers on the march in lieu of furnishing diet and small beer, liable to be fined.—When halted on a march, non commissioned officers and soldiers entitled to diet and small beer as after arriving at their destination; and, if such

such halting be only for a day after arrival, and that be a market day, their diet and small beer not to be discontinued.

Cap. XXI. *To amend an Act passed in the 58th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, for establishing Fever Hospitals, and for making other Regulations for Relief of the Suffering Poor, and for preventing the Increase of Infectious Fevers in Ireland.*—May 15.

Cap. XXII. *To amend an Act, passed in the First Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for the Assistance of Trade and Manufactures in Ireland, by authorizing the Advance of certain Sums for the Support of Commercial Credit there.*—May 15.

Commissioners may enlarge time of repayment of loans under the recited Act, on application of the parties, and may take old securities, or require new, as they think necessary.—Sureties for the repayment of loans to give their consent to the extension of time.—Commissioners to appoint a person to receive applications in writing, for extension of time. If parties be not prepared with new securities or sureties, the commissioners may grant three months longer.—Extended loans to be repaid by instalments, within the periods herein mentioned.—Extension of time not to be deemed a default in payment.

Cap. XXIII. *To facilitate Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace and others.*—May 15.

From and after the passing of this Act, in all cases wherein a conviction shall have taken place, and no particular form for the record thereof hath been directed, the justice or justices, deputy lieutenant or deputy lieutenants, or other person or persons duly authorized to proceed sum-

marily therein, and before whom the offender or offenders shall have been convicted, shall and may cause the record of such conviction to be drawn up in the manner and form directed by the Act.—One justice, &c. may receive original information, &c. where two or more justices, &c. empowered to hear and determine.

Cap. XXIV. *For extending the Laws against Receivers of Stolen Goods to Receivers of Stolen Bonds, Bank Notes, and other Securities for Money.*—May 15.

Persons receiving or buying any bond or other security for the payment of money, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted as persons receiving stolen goods.

Cap. XXV. *To continue, until the 25th Day of January, 1826, an Act of the 23rd Year of his late Majesty, for the more effectual Encouragement of the Manufacture of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain; and to amend the Law in respect of the Allowances of Excise Duties on Starch and Soap used in certain Manufactures.*—May 15.

23 G. 3. c. 77. so far as relates to starch and soap, further continued.—Notice to be given of residence, and a book to be kept and entry made of the starch and soap received, subject to the inspection of the officer.—Penalty on default, 50l. and loss of allowances.

Cap. XXVI. *To reduce the Rate of Interest payable on the Sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, advanced by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for the Public Service, under an Act made in the 48th Year of his late Majesty.*—May 15.

*** *The New Marriage Act in our next.*

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

BY what crooked and unnatural policy it has happened that this country, of whose constitution we are taught to boast as the bulwark of freedom, and the wonder of the world, has linked herself in intimate alliance, and entered into the selfish views, of those powers whose efforts are wholly directed to the suppression of rational liberty, we shall not now enquire. But the fact is certain, that whatever advances have been made by the continental states towards an improved form of government, and with whatever eagerness they have been observed and encouraged by the nation at large, by the British cabinet they have been remarked with a

jealousy and dislike, sufficiently betraying that hostile feeling, which, fortunately, cannot be more efficiently indulged. In spite, however, of these frowns, France and Spain and Portugal are advancing gradually but firmly in that path, in which it ought to have been our pride and pleasure to have guided them; and appear likely to attain to that only safe and permanent political state which results from a perfect sympathy between the government and the people. A full historical account of the late great events in the Peninsula, and an exposition of the present state, both political and domestic, of the Spanish nation, will be found in *An Historical Review*

view of the Spanish Revolution, including some Account of Religion, Manners, and Literature in Spain, by EDWARD BLAQUIERE, esq. which will be perused with much interest by all who are aware, that on the issue of the great regeneration now in progress through the south of Europe, the political fortunes of one quarter of the globe are depending. It is impossible to peruse this volume without feelings of the most affecting and irresistible nature. Whatever a people could endure from the hand of a most merciless despotism, was borne by Spain for centuries, if not with brutish apathy, with at least superhuman patience; and when at last, to the consternation of all tyrants and bigots, she broke her chains, the example she has shown of firmness, moderation, and wisdom, is beyond all praise. Many trials she has yet, no doubt, to undergo; but she is destined, we trust, to surmount them, and to present the world with the model of a Revolution, peaceful, wholesome, and complete. The proudest deed to which a human being can aspire, is to put his hand to such a work as this; and, in the belief that Mr. Blaquiere's labours are calculated materially to promote its success, we congratulate him on the devotion of his time and thoughts to so noble a subject. Without entering into any minute criticisms, we shall limit ourselves to stating broadly, that the scope of Mr. Blaquiere's volume is good, and the execution respectable; and we cannot convey a more adequate idea of the rational and just nature of his views, both in politics and religion, than by transcribing his concluding passage; a summary which every legislator ought to commit to memory:—"Endeavour to inspire your fellow-citizens with purer conceptions of the Divinity, and a more rational system of adoration; extend the blessings of education to the humblest portion of the community; and, to crown your work, make the representative system, in its fullest and broadest basis, the foundation of law and power."

It gives us sincere pleasure when, amidst the mass of dull and indifferent attempts, which every day put in their ineffectual claim for the prize of poetical fame, we can discover something of a better order, whose merits we may recognize with distinct and deserved praise. Such a reception we do not hesitate to give to *Julian the Apostate, a Dramatic Poem*, by Sir AUBREY DE VERE HUNT, bart. which, considered as a first effort, is highly creditable to its author; containing many brilliant poetical passages, and scenes of great spirit and effect, worthy of a far more experienced hand. The story, though not so closely connected as might be required in the regular drama, is sufficiently clear and intelligible; and the principal characters are discriminated with much force and nature. We shall

look forward with pleasure to the future labours of this promising writer, who has, we think, in this piece, displayed powers not inferior to those of the best tragic writers of the day, and far superior to some whose representations obtained a splendid, but unmerited and short-lived, celebrity.

Mr. DUNGLISON has very laudably and usefully employed his talents in giving an English dress to Baron LARREY's tract on the *Use of Moxa as a Therapeutical Agent*; and, although the account of cures are to be received in this, as in almost all other instances, with much reserve, it must be admitted that the records of Larrey are worthy the attention of the British public. His name and character constitute, indeed, a sufficient guarantee against any thing further, in the way of misrepresentation, than may be supposed to result from Gallic enthusiasm, aided by a *con amore* feeling in favour of the particular mode of treatment which it is the object of his book to illustrate. Many of our readers may not be aware that the Moxa is a species of cautery; that it has been employed in China and other parts from the remotest antiquity; that when the term was first introduced into Europe, it was understood to signify a cottony substance procured from the gold-beater's leaf, or pith of the *Artemisia Chinensis*, rolled up into a conical shape,—which, placed upon different parts of the body, and ignited, was suffered to burn down until cauterization was produced. Any combustible substance, however, made into the same form, and applied in a similar way, is now termed a Moxa; and that which Baron Larrey employs "is composed of a certain quantity of cotton-wool, over which a piece of fine linen is rolled, and fastened at the side by a few stitches." This is applied to the part operated on by means of a metallic ring, and its extremity being ignited, the combustion, in some cases, is best kept up by means of a blow-pipe.—The cases in which Larrey principally recommends this mode of cauterising, are those in which the nervous and lymphatic organization are especially implicated; such as certain species of paralytic affection, articular disorders, chronic tumours, and pulmonary consumption. He contends that the vicarious and derivative influence of Moxa is far superior to issues and setons, and to the metallic cautery, which was so much employed by the ancients, and has recently been re-introduced into practice on some parts of the European Continent. He states that even ossific ulceration may be arrested by its judicious employment, and a healthy action induced and kept up in the most deep-seated parts. The English reader will find the language made use of to explain the *methodus mendedi* of the Moxa to be a little antiquated and humorous (*capricious*); but, if the facts be

be established, the *rationale* of them may be easily accommodated to the phraseology and pathology at present most fashionable on this side of the Channel.—The translator has here and there let a gallicism slip from his pen; but, upon the whole, the execution of the work is highly commendable; and it is a fact worthy of recording, that two individuals, engaged in the bustle of general practice, who live within a few doors of each other, have within the last month added to the stock of medical literature by publications which would have done no discredit to the learned leisure of University graduates. We allude to the work just noticed, and to Mr. Cooke's able abridgment and elucidation of Morgagni, in two volumes, octavo.

Mr. R. DAGLEY, author of "Select Gems from the Antique," has published a *Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Drawing and Painting*, which embraces the two-fold objects of lectures and illustration, showing the theory of lines in every variety of combination and perspective, with most ample directions, and accompanied by twelve plates, purposely drawn to exhibit the principles of the art, for the advantage of noviciates and all self-teachers. It contains, also, explanations of the various styles of landscape-painting, with notices of several masters, especially of the Italian and Flemish schools, pointing out their peculiar manner and excellencies, which cannot fail to be of use to students in almost every branch. The strong contrast and characteristic differences of style between the Italian and Flemish are clearly and well displayed; the former being conversant with high dramatic and epic subjects, the latter with the repose of nature and pictures of domestic or rural life. We choose to select from the specimens that of "Salvator Rosa," who will form the subject of one of our very valuable notices on Italian literature for the ensuing month. The landscapes of Salvator Rosa are in a style peculiarly his own, and can seldom be mistaken by any who are acquainted with his works. It would be a sort of phenomenon to see a regular building or local view in the pictures of this master. All is rock, mountain, and rugged nature; his trees are tempest-stricken or in decay; and his figures are, for the most part, of a desolating kind,—pirates or banditti. His compositions are at once sublime and romantic in the highest degree; a bold and vigorous touch is the characteristic of his pencil; and his colouring is grave and subdued, yet full of harmony.

A curious little pamphlet has just made its appearance, said to be from the pen of Mr. VIVIAN, entitled *Extracts of Notes taken in the Course of a Tour on the Continent of Europe*; principally relating to a visit to the Isle of Elba, and a conversa-

tion held with Napoleon Bonaparte during his residence there. Though we have reason to believe this production to be in great part genuine, and founded upon the incidents which really took place, we cannot say that its internal evidence is either of a very interesting or satisfactory character. In order to preserve, as nearly as possible, the exact words and phrases made use of by Bonaparte, the author professes to have made minutes of the conversations directly on the spur of the occasion; and, though laying claim to strict veracity, we are almost inclined to wish, when we read some of the common-place questions and answers, that he had given us a little more of the traveller's embellishments. We can scarcely consider such as the following the less tedious and trifling, on the mere score of being correctly reported from the mouth of an Emperor. They may certainly be pronounced to be as trite as true. "We found (observes Mr. V.) this extraordinary man standing by the fire, at the further end of a room adjoining the anti-chamber, and into which he had come on being informed of our arrival. On our entrance he advanced towards us, and we took our station with our backs against a table that stood between the windows. Whilst he was advancing he began the conversation:—"What uniform do you wear? That of the Local Militia.—Of what county? Cornwall.—That is a very mountainous country? Yes.—Of what height are the mountains; are they as high as those of this island? They are higher; but they are of a different character,—less insulated.—Are they as high as those of the principality of Wales? Not quite.—How many toises are they,—six or eight hundred? Not so many."

We have to notice, with no slight degree of commendation, a very pleasing and poetical, but far too voluminous work from the pen of Miss PORDEN, author of "the Veils," "the Arctic Expeditions," and other poems: it is entitled *Cœur de Lion, in Sixteen Books*. For a lady, this is indeed no common undertaking; and, we are happy to add, it has been accomplished with more than a common degree of excellence. She seems to have caught some portion of inspiration from the romantic character and events of the third Crusade, which, supporting her through her great enterprize, has enabled her to give a lively and clear description of the scenes and characters on which she dwells. It is however too comprehensive a subject, and far too extended in its details, for us to enter here upon, or to pretend to do more than express our favourable opinion of the manner in which the fair author has executed her perfectly Amazonian task. We may at present truly aver of the British lyre, "*Emula delle trombe empie le selve.*"

Of

Of Mr. GALT's novels we have already had frequent occasion to express our favourable opinion, if not altogether our decided approbation. But we are at a loss to perceive in the *Provost* any additional or even equal manifestation of those graphic powers which, with so correct and lively a hand, portrayed some admirable likenesses, though it must be confessed somewhat too free, in the "Ayrshire Legatees," and in the "Annals of the Parish." Certainly none in the series that follow are quite comparable to them; and, in particular, Sir Andrew Wylie never met with that grace and favour in our eyes that his more fortunate predecessors enjoyed. While the author confines his genius within the scope of his own observation and experience, content to describe what he has really seen and felt, relating to national manners, among certain scenes and characters in the rural and middle order, rather than in lofty, romantic, or very refined scenes of life, we think he is often eminently happy and successful. He sometimes startles our preconceived notions, also, "of the fitness of things," by venturing beyond the bounds of the probable, not to say of the possible; and seems at other moments to forget, that *Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas.*

We venture to recommend to the notice of the public a little volume, entitled *A Journal of Voyages and Travels, by the late THOMAS REES, Serjeant of Marines*, published for the benefit of his orphan daughter. We are pleased to find, in addition to its claims upon our liberality and compassion, that the work is well entitled, from its own intrinsic merits, to some share of public attention and encouragement. In some of its descriptions it is highly pleasing and curious, and gives a very picturesque and clear view of many of the scenes through which the author passed. The remarks of an individual in Mr. Rees's rank of life, on the character, scenery and manners of other countries, must be at all times interesting and curious. Nor are we disappointed in this respect in the work before us; his account of Persia is at once clever and amusing, strongly contrasted with the usual style and manner of travellers, and described in a tone of genuine truth and originality. Most sincerely do we join the fair editor in her charitable wishes in behalf of the orphan object of her regard. May the obscure author and unknown editor be alike sheltered from criticism and contempt; and may the voice of compassion plead successfully with the opulent and humane to encourage its circulation.

We are at last presented with the title of what we have for a long time had far too much of in reality, in a volume of *Nonsense Verses, with an Introduction and Notes.*

They are announced to be from the pen of Mr. JAMES HARLEY, in the modern taste for adopting false names. As the author's object is of course to establish, as far as possible, the absurdity and ridicule inherent in such a work, he seems not to have exercised his faculties in vain, and has often happily succeeded with his readers in producing, —either with him or at him,—some hearty laughs. He mostly, however, appears to be too much above the level of his subject, and labours to lower himself to the true nonsense point in vain. With a genius evidently capable of better things, we know not why he should thus wilfully try to fool the public and himself, while so many poetical fools, without half his taste and talents, are engaged daily and hourly inditing serious nonsense enough.

From the *Three Perils of Man, or War, Women, and Witchcraft*, it would appear hardly possible we should escape, or, at least, from the persevering industry and very prolific genius of Mr. HOGG, of which a *Border Romance*, in three volumes, is no slight additional proof. Judging from this specimen, we are sorry to observe that the excellence of his literary efforts seems by no means to keep pace with the multiplicity of his works. Though the first volume is in parts finely and powerfully written, the story begins to droop and fall away sadly before it reaches the end. Were it not for the aid of magic, with the frequent and compassionate feats of wizards, ghosts, devils, and brownies, always conveniently at hand, we really think the border romance would never have got across the Scottish borders. The chivalric period and good King Robert, it seems, have helped him over, though we cannot but think he must more than once have stuck fast. The times and the characters are nevertheless very touchingly and romantically drawn, and we have some good sieges, both of love and war, battles, and wild hair-breadth adventures and escapes, which, with some exertion, succeed in keeping us awake to the end of the third volume.

The justly popular study of the present day, which searches after and discriminates the genera and species, and inquires into the former habits of the vast multitudes of beings, of shell-fish in particular, which inhabited the waters of our planet during the progress of accumulating its strata, or of animals which lived upon local parts of the surface in a more advanced stage towards its present state, has received most important aid from a small volume now before us, entitled, *An Introduction to the Study of Fossil Organic Remains, especially those found in the British Strata*, by JAMES PARKINSON, fellow of the College of Surgeons, author of "the Organic Remains of a former World," 3 vols. 4to. &c. &c. In the preface, the author modestly

destly describes his work, "as a slight but comprehensive sketch, attempting to shew the difference of forms and structure in the numerous organized beings with which the earth was peopled before the existence of man; to mark the circumstances in which they agreed with, or differed from, the inhabitants of the present world; and to point out, from the strata in which their remains exist, the order in which they were probably formed." After a few general remarks on the mineralization which organic remains have mostly undergone, the author proceeds to consider vegetable fossils, and speaking of the coaly, tubular, vegetable remains, commonly found in the sand-stones of our coal-fields, and usually denominated reeds, when of small or moderate size, but which have often, and even recently, been described by writers as trunks of trees, the author shews, on the contrary, that all this class of vegetables have been hollow pipes, in that respect resembling the reeds, the bamboos, or the gigantic cretiii of South America. At page 35 the author enters on the consideration of animal fossils, beginning with Zoophytes; under which head, the characters of 161 recent species of sponges are given, after M. Lamoureux, with the intention of facilitating the distinction and arrangement of those sponges which are already known, or which may yet be discovered in a mineral state; the analogous fossil species are then treated of, with reference to this list. Fifty-one recent species of *alcyonii* are next described, and then the known fossil species are described and compared therewith: the next forty-seven pages are devoted to the *coraline* and *encrinal* tribes; and then, beginning at p. 105, the *echinidæ* are amply considered in the following forty pages. At p. 145 the important department of shells is entered upon; concise definitions of the most important conchological terms are first given, with reference to a plate; and then, beginning at p. 150, the characters (and a figure of most of them) are inserted, of each of the known genera of shells, which are usually of sufficient size to be investigated without the aid of a microscope: the microscopic fossil shells (referable probably to several hundreds of genera!) being alone omitted, except as to three species, viz. *miliolites saxorum*, *cornuammonis ariminierse*, and *gyrogonites*; a descriptive list follows, of 714 species of fossil shells, chiefly foreign, which have been described by M. Lamarck. The next thirteen pages are devoted to the novel and important purpose of arranging 477 species of fossil shells (for the most part described and engraven in the "Mineral Conchology" of Mr. Sowerby, prior to the last twenty-one numbers of that useful periodical work,) in the order of the strata in which, respectively, their

genera first occur in the British series, commencing with the earliest of our strata. "Which arrangement may, it is presumed, (says Mr. Parkinson,) assist our conjectures, whilst contemplating the relative periods of the creation, duration, and extinction of the animals, which are only known to us through their mineralized, or otherwise preserved fossil remains." In the following pages (and again at page 333, in concluding) our author draws a number of curious and interesting conclusions from this table; particularly in refutation of those childish dogmas in geology, which assert, that the class, the order, the genera, or even the species of organic beings, having "the simplest forms and organization," were the earliest that existed on our planet; a doctrine, involving the monstrous absurdity, that organization, even the most perfect, as in man, is the result of natural causes, combining and producing successively more complicated forms out of very simple, perhaps the most simple forms, priorly and necessarily existing, according to some! It is to be observed, however, that our author, in altering the arrangement of his table from that of Mr. Farey's tables (on Smithian principles) at the ends of Mr. Sowerby's volumes, to which he refers in p. 230, viz. from a stratigraphical arrangement of the species, (a natural division,) to an arrangement of the genera (a matter wholly of convention, and which, in the opinion of many of the best naturalists, is alien to nature) he has, apparently without perceiving the same, involved his reasonings with a position, scarcely more tenable or less erroneous than those he refutes; viz. that from some one first pair of each genus, all the species of that genus have progressively sprung, or, as is said in page 252, have been "multiplied in numerous species," by mere procreation, and without the special intervention of all-wise creative power, which so obviously to the unprejudiced and attentive geologist, at the times, and in the places, best fitted for His inscrutably beneficent purposes, gave existence to the first pairs of each living species, mostly, apparently, to very numerous similar pairs at the same time, and endowed these with powers, successively to produce their like: until, through the operation of causes, alike wisely and beneficently pre-ordained, their several races should be extinguished; as now, through the modern lights afforded by the Smithian geology, we may see, has happened to several thousands of entire races of beings. In accordance with the prevailing fashion, derived from our ingenious rather than profound neighbours on the continent, Mr. P. says a good deal at page 254 on the extinct races of supposed fresh-water and salt-water testacea: an idle and unfounded speculation;

tion, which we venture to predict that time will entirely banish from geological enquiries, and *potamides, paludina*, &c. cease to empiricise conchology: and probably, also, the notion, that any dry-land products are imbedded in the regular strata, will share the same fate. Our allotted space compels us, reluctantly, to pass over the remainder of the valuable volume before us, with merely mentioning, that the crustacea, birds, fishes, amphibia, and, lastly, the terrestrial quadrupeds or mammalia, are treated of in this order: on the osteology and dentition of the three last, much correct and valuable information is contained in a small space.

Random Rhymes, from Paris; with other Poems; by DENNIS TRAVERS; contain many passages written with great point and spirit, animadverting in a desultory and unconnected manner, and in a tone of severity in which seriousness and sarcasm are equally blended, on the holy alliance, on public events, and individual characters. All these subjects are touched upon with much bitterness, but not beyond what is warranted by the truth. The smaller pieces are for the most part satirical, and are by no means deficient in keenness and vehemence. In his attempts at a higher class of poetry, the author, although he evinces very respectable powers, has not equal success. We have a much better opinion of his talents than of his taste or judgment. In his stanzas on the captive (Napoleon) we find such extraordinary lines as these,

"The strident sea-fowl o'er him sounded,
With gyral flight, and plangent scream."

We believe the author has already distinguished himself by several spirited prose compositions; and to that, or to the more regular departments of verse, which "stoop to truth and moralize their song," we think that his efforts will be most effectually directed.

We notice, with great approbation, an elementary school-book, entitled, *Collectanea Latina, or Select Extracts from such Latin Authors as are usually read in Schools before Virgil and Horace: with notes, grammatical and explanatory, in which the difficulties in parsing, scanning, and proving, are resolved; with references to the Eton Latin Grammar, and a Vocabulary*, by THOMAS QUIN, master of the classical and commercial academy, Malden, Essex. This work, which is on the same plan with the excellent *Collectanea Minora Græca* of professor Dalzell, promises to be of great assistance to the young student, as it facilitates the acquisition of that elementary knowledge which is generally the most difficult part of his task. The authors, from whose works the extracts are taken, are judiciously chosen, and well adapted to the capacity of the tyro. We particularly approve of the Vocabulary, which

saves a vast deal of time and trouble to the learner. Had a short and comprehensive grammar been added, it would have rendered the "*Collectanea*," a still more valuable and complete manual for those who are commencing the study of the Latin language.

Amongst all the works of fiction with which we are acquainted, not excluding even the *Adventures of the Spanish Rogue*, we do not recollect meeting with one so full of amusement and interest as the "*Memoir of the Life and Trial of James Mackoull, of Moffatt, who died in the County Gaol of Edinburgh, on the 22d December, 1820.*" The audacious character of this man, the variety and ingenuity of his schemes, the unspeakable effrontery with which he faced the terrors of the law, and the many notorious crimes in which he was implicated, render this singular memoir highly amusing. His last offence was committing a robbery on the Glasgow Bank, to the amount of 20,000*l.* of which he was ultimately convicted. He would probably have avoided this danger had he not most impudently sued the Bank for a portion of the stolen property which had come into their hands, and which he could not be content to lose. At this trial, upon which the defence was that Mackoull had robbed the defendants of the money, he had actually the nerve to appear in court, and attempted by his presence to annoy and disturb the counsel for the Bank. "At this time," says the Memoir, "a considerable noise was heard in the court; and, to the astonishment of all present, Mackoull appeared pressing through the crowd, and never stopped till he got close to Mr. Cockburn's right hand: here he stood with the utmost composure, and looked around him with a kind of sarcastic grin peculiarly his own." This was certainly the sublime of impudence. The reader will find many curious anecdotes relative to the police of the metropolis in this volume.

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Letters to Mr. Malthus on several subjects of Political Economy: translated from the French of J. B. Say; by J. Ritcher, esq. 9s.

A Treatise relative to the Effect of an Increase

Increase of Current Money in promoting the Growth of Population. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Substance of the Proceedings in the House of Commons on Thursday, July 25, 1822, on the Two Addresses to his Majesty. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Defence of the Constitution; or, the Origin of Radicalism, addressed to Lord John Russell; by a Bedfordshire Freeholder. 2s.

The Court of Holyrood, Fragments of an Old Story. 12mo. 5s.

A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, on the subject of the Greeks; by Thomas Lord Erskine. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Two Letters: one addressed to the Marquis of Londonderry, the other to Sir James Mackintosh, M.P. on Columbia; by a merchant. 2s.

Speech of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, before the General Assembly on the 24th of May, 1822. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Cursory Suggestions on Naval Subjects, with an Outline of a Plan for raising Seamen for his Majesty's Fleets by Ballot. 8vo. 3s.

An Appeal to the British Public, in the Cause of the Persecuted Greeks, and an earnest Recommendation that an immediate Subscription be opened for their Support; by the Rev. Robert Chatfield, LL.D. 1s.

THEOLOGY.

Select Passages from the Bible, arranged under distinct heads for the use of Families and Schools; by A. Adam. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

An Abridgment of the Prophecies, as connected with Profane History, both Ancient and Modern; in question and answer: selected by Mrs. Smith. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

The Epistles of Paul the Apostle translated, with an Exposition and Notes; by the Rev. Thomas Belsham. 4 vol. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Seaman's Prayer-Book. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

A respectful Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, occasioned by the speech imputed to his lordship at the Isle of Thanet Bible Society Meeting; by the Rev. H. H. Norris, M.A. 8vo. 7s.

Arguments and Opinions in favour of Limited Punishment in a future State. 12mo. 2s.

The Collects prefixed to the Epistles and Gospels, in the Liturgy of the Church of England. 12mo. 5s.

Six Village Sermons; by the Rev. E. Berens. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Lectures on some important Doctrines of the Gospel; by Thomas Raffles, LL.D. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Part II. of Lectures on the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity; by Edward Andrews, LL.D. 8vo. 7s.

Sermons; by Jonathan Walton, B.D. 2 vol. 8vo.

Scripture Chronology, digested on a new plan, on the principal facts of Sacred History. 2s. 6d.

Sexaginta Conciones, nunquam ante hac promulgatæ Lithographice Impressæ fideliter MSS. imitantes. A Presbytero Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.

The Divine Person and Character of Jesus Christ defended; by the Rev. J. Clowes. 6d.

Dissertations on the Regenerate Life, by the late J. Arborine, esq. 3s. 6d.

The Book of Common Prayer. With Notes, &c.; by the Right Rev. R. Mant, D.D. 36s. on medium, 3l. 12s. on royal paper.

The Seasons contemplated in the Spirit of the Gospel: six Sermons; by the Rev. Thos. Gillespie. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

An Explanation of the Five Books of Moses; in which it is attempted to render Sacred History as interesting and familiar as possible, and thereby calculated to instil Principles of Morality and Religion into the youthful Mind. 3s.

An analytical Investigation of the Scriptural Claims of the Devil: to which is added, an explanation of the terms *Scheol*, *Hades*, and *Gehenna*, as employed by the Scripture writers: in a series of lectures delivered at Portsmouth; by Russell Scott. 8vo. 4s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Principal Pleasure Tours in England and Wales. With Maps and Views. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Part IX. of a General History of the County of York; by T. D. Whitaker, LL.D. &c. folio demy. 2l. 2s. or on super royal drawing paper. 4l. 4s.

Paterson's Roads of England, Wales, and the Southern Part of Scotland; by Edward Mogg. A new edition. 16s.

A Description of Fonthill Abbey, with Eight engraved Views. Folio large paper, 21s.

Vol. VI. of Lyson's Magna Britannia, containing Devonshire. In 2 parts, 5l. 15s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Part VI. completing Vol. VII. of the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels: containing Dupin's Travels in Great Britain; consisting of Tours through the Naval and Military Establishments. Sewed, 3s. 6d. 4s. boards.

Remarks made during a Tour through the United States of America, in 1817-8-9; by W. T. Harris. 4s.

Statistical Account of Upper Canada; by Robert Gourlay. 3 vol. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Travels into the Arkansaw Territory, with occasional observations on the Manners of the Aborigines, illustrated by Maps and other Engravings; by Thomas Nuttall, F.R.S.

NEW

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Practical Hints for acquiring Thorough-Bass; by F. J. Klose.

THERE is no object of musical instruction that has more engaged private attention, and employed the public press, than that of disseminating the rules of thorough-bass, or laws of harmony. Mr. Klose, however, thinking that even after all the numerous publications in this path of tuition, from Holder and Pasquella to Kollman and Crotch, there still remained something to do, (and perhaps he was right,) has produced a work under the above modest and unassuming title, which, if by its very nature it can contain nothing new, does at least throw a somewhat clearer light on the general principles of harmonic combination.

To render his work as generally useful as possible, Mr. K. commences with giving a view of the very elements of the musical science. From the elucidation of the intervals, as expressed by the tones of the piano-forte, he proceeds to the consideration of the first and simplest construction of harmony; viz. that of the common chord, in the several ways in which it is capable of being formed; and to the explanation of the figural signs by which it is indicated. The exemplifications exhibited in rotation are of a nature to satisfactorily illustrate the verbal instruction, and we think it nearly impossible that the attentive student should find himself at a loss to comprehend and reduce to practice the rules laid down. The subject-matter of the book is comprised in twenty chapters, the first three of which are dedicated to the initiatory objects which are to communicate the principles of the concord; the fifth, sixth, and seventh, explain the relative nature of the common-chord when it is made the accompaniment of a bass-note, of which it is not common-chord, and describe the formation and use of the discord of the seventh. These seven chapters constitute the first of the two parts into which the work is divided. In the second part, or remaining thirteen chapters, all the different chords, both harmonic and inharmonic, are treated of, and illustrated both by precept and example. The practical lessons are numerous, and so constructed as to serve the double purpose of informing the

mind and providing exercise for the finger. Of the "Appendix," with which the work closes, we cannot speak in terms of commendation, because we cannot perceive its utility. Had it consisted of any thing more than a partial recapitulation of what is presented to the reader in the previous pages, we should, at least, have had to acknowledge so much in its favour; but that satisfaction we are denied; and have to regret that any part of a generally useful book should be unprofitably occupied.

"Hail, beauteous Stranger." Composed by Joseph de Pinna. 2s.

"Hail, beauteous Stranger," is a ballad of two verses. While its passages, separately regarded, are fanciful and attractive, the general effect, if not of the newest character, claims our respectful report. Mr. de Pinna, in vocal composition, obviously possesses a free and fertile imagination, and would, we think, prove successful in an operatical attempt. A certain ease and smoothness pervades his melodies, that will scarcely ever fail to gratify the cultivated as well as the less refined ear. This observation forcibly applies to the air we have before us; the prevailing good qualities of which sanction our saying, that it only wants more originality and distinction of feature, to form one of the best songs of its species, that, for a long while, has come under our critical notice.

"Wake, Rosa, wake!" A Serenade, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by C. S. Evans. 1s. 6d.

"Wake, Rosa, wake," without any distinguishing marks of excellence in its style, is of a cast to please the lovers of smooth, easy, and familiar melody. The passages are flowing and natural; and, from their congeniality and unconstrained succession, an effect is produced, that gives the song a respectable rank among the vocal compositions of the day. The accompaniment, as in our opinion is the most proper for ballads in the lighter style, is the most simple imaginable, and the bass such as to induce us to think it must have been very little studied, perhaps the first that offered itself to the composer's mind. As a chamber song, this little production is entitled to our respectful report, and we recommend it to the attention of young vocalists.

"*'Tis vain to deck thy Braw with Pearls.*" A song composed by Joseph de Pinna. 2s.

Mr. de Pinna has applied to the words of this song a melody that is expressive, and abundant in pleasing turns. The passages, though not in themselves of remarkable force or novelty, must be allowed two advantages; first, that of agreeably touching the external sense; and, secondly, that of assisting the poet in delicately moving the mind. The piano-forte accompaniment, the introductory and concluding symphonies, and the bass, are all of a character to indicate the hand of a real master; and the merits of the composition, viewed collectively, are sufficiently imposing to justify our awarding it the passport of our recommendation.

The Bath Waltz, arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte; by E. Simms. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this waltz is so agreeable, as, in our opinion, ought to have suggested variations more diversified and more attractive. They are neither unlaboured nor unscientific; but they are deficient in ease, freedom, and beauty. As forming a useful practice for the tyro in execution, they may deserve our recommendation, but we cannot promise the tasteful amateur much gratification from their performance. Their number extends to five; and they are followed by a code of eight bars, which does not form an ineligible conclusion: but our general verdict upon the qualities of the publication cannot be commendatory.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IT is creditable to the House of Commons, that a few days before its close, an address was voted to the King, to represent "that the editions of the works of our ancient historians are incorrect and defective; that many of their writings still remain in manuscript, and in some cases in a single copy only; and that the House would make good the expenses of printing an uniform and convenient edition of the whole." The address was presented, and compliance promised; we may therefore calculate on the speedy appearance of some parts of the work.

We are gratified at seeing a ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC announced, and at observing the respectable list of donations and subscriptions, which have appeared in its support. No art is in any proportion so much encouraged, and yet none is in a lower state. Germany, Italy, and France, surpass us in every branch of it; and, were it not for natives of those countries, we might sink back to the barbarous choirs of our village churches. Besides, a Royal Academy of Music must do good, and can do no harm; a position which will not hold in regard to the Royal Society of Literature, (whose existence we deprecated in our last Number,) which may do much harm by overawing free enquiry, by patronising servile and sycophant writers, (the Southey, Scotts, and other toad-eaters of their day,) and consequently depressing, indirectly or

directly, the hopes and exertions of free, sturdy, and original genius. Not so with this art; it is a science of pure taste,—its standard is the ear, which will not flatter,—it has no connexion with syllogisms and sophisms,—and patronage, come whence it may, must promote its advancement. Literature is a republic; but music and painting are aristocratic arts, which may, as such, be served by associations with royalty.

List of the first Professors.

Organ, Piano-forte, and General Instruction, as Conductors of Orchestra.—Messrs. Clementi, J. Cramer, Greutorex, Hornby, Potter, and Sir G. Smart.

English and Italian Singing.—Messrs. Braham, Crevelli, Knyvett, Liverati, and Vaughan.

Harmony and Composition.—Mr. Attwood, Dr. Crotch, Messrs. Coccia, C. Kramer, and Shield.

Corded Instruments.—Messrs. F. Cramer, Dragonetti, Lindley, Loder, Mori, H. Smart, Spagnioletti, and Watts.

Wind Instruments.—Messrs. Ash, Griesbach, M'Intosh, Nicholson, Puzzi, and Willman.

The promised illustrations of the Bible, Testament, and Common Prayer, are at length completed; and those hitherto uninviting-looking works will now be found in every family in most attractive forms, at little additional expense. 260 designs from the great masters, at an expense of only four, five, or six shillings extra, for the whole, is a phenomenon in the arts! and

and ensures universal adoption to the plan, as soon as known and seen.

Second and third editions of large numbers have been printed within the month of O'MEARA's *Voice from St. Helena*: it is a voice which has reached almost every fire-side in the kingdom, and has produced its effect on the usually inaccessible consciences of certain self-sufficient statesmen.

The first part of BAKER's History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire, will appear in folio in a few days.

The Hundred of Mere, forming part of Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE's History of Modern Wiltshire, will speedily be published in folio.

Mr. ARTIS, of Milton, near Peterborough, announces a series of Plates, illustrative of the recent discoveries in the excavated remains of the Roman town of Caistor. It will contain plans of the principal buildings, and correct representations of the Mosaic and Fresco designs, of implements, utensils, coins, &c.

The Rev. R. HENNAH is preparing an Account of the Lime Rocks of Plymouth, with engravings of the animal remains found in them.

Mr. C. MILLS, author of "the History of the Crusades," &c. is preparing for publication the History of Rome from the earliest Period to the Termination of the Empire, in ten volumes octavo, an important work, and long a desideratum in English literature.

M. JULLIEN, the distinguished editor of the *Révue Encyclopedique*, has visited London within the month, for the purpose of cultivating the correspondence of men of letters in England with that Journal of the European world. For our parts we have constantly lamented the shyness of the English literati to correspond with the principal continental journals, having often experienced the liberal feelings of continental writers, in corresponding with the Monthly Magazine. We learn, however, with pleasure, that some English writers of eminence have yielded to the solicitations of M. Jullien; and that an unrestrained commerce of literature and intellect is likely in future to be much increased between the two countries, in consequence of his public-spirited exertions.

The Society of Friends, with that fearless intrepidity which always marks their conduct in the cause of truth and justice, have published an appeal to the world against slavery in

general, and West Indian slavery in particular. Having destroyed or smitten one head of the hydra, in the infernal traffic in their species; they now direct their attention to another, in the insolent and unjust power assumed over the person by men in regard to the actual slavery of their fellows. May they succeed!

Shortly will be published, *Travels through the Holy Land and Egypt*, by W. R. WILSON, esq. of Kelvinbank, North Britain, illustrated with engravings.

A new volume of the BOMBAY TRANSACTIONS, illustrated by numerous plates, is in the press.

Dr. UWINS will commence his autumn course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Tuesday Oct. 8, at a quarter past seven in the evening.

Dr. PEARSON's Lectures on Physic and Materia Medica, and Professor BRANDE's Lectures on Chemistry, will commence, as usual, the first week of October, in George-street, Hanover-square, and at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

Mr. ELMES's Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren, are in great forwardness, and will be published early in the winter.

The NEW LONDON BRIDGE is to be erected about 170 feet from the west side of the present bridge, and to afford a clear water-way of 690 feet. It is to be faced with granite, and to consist of five arches; the centre arch to rise twenty-three feet above high-water mark of an average spring-tide. The acclivity of the road to and over the bridge is not to be steeper than one foot in twenty-six.

Speedily will be published, in two volumes octavo, *Views of Ireland, Moral, Political, and Religious*, by JOHN O'DRISCOT, esq.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a small neat edition of Statius, in addition to the forty-five volumes of the Regent's Pocket Classics, already published.

A System of General Anatomy, by W. WALLACE, M.R.I.A. Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, &c. is in the press. It will include all that is valuable in the "Anatomie Generale" of Bichat, and in the additions to the same work by Beclard, together with such facts as have been ascertained in this country.

As a specimen of the progress of ecclesiastical architecture, we introduce

duce a View of the New Church for the extensive and populous parish of St. Pancras, recently opened in the new road, on the site between Tavistock and Euston Squares. It has cost the parish about 70,000*l.*; but its mixed Egyptian and Grecian characters, though admired by a few, are by no means agreeable to the public, who for these purposes justly prefer the unmixed Gothic or Grecian styles. This splendid church, in the general plan of the exterior, is founded on a model of the ancient Temple of Erectheus, at Athens. There are three entrances under the portico, the centre one an exact representation of the entrance to the Greek Temple; the rich ornaments and mouldings have been executed from models by M. Rossi, in *terra cotta*. The wings at the eastern end of the church are formed on the model of the Pandoseum, which was attached to the Temple of

Erectheus. The eastern end is semi-circular, and in this particular only differs from the original, which is square. The steeple is also from an Athenian model,—the Temple of the Winds, said to be built by Pericles; its elevation from the ground is 165 feet. The interior of the church is very neat and elegant. The vestibule is a correct representation of the interior of the Temple of the Winds. Above the communion-table are six splendid verd antique Scagliola columns, copied from the Temple of Minerva. The galleries are supported by pillars, taken from the casts of the Elgin marbles. The pulpit and reading-desk are composed of the celebrated Fairlop oak. The windows of the church are upon the Grecian model; they are composed of ground glass, with stained borders. It is calculated that there are 2500 seats in the church.



Speedily will be published, Illustrations of the Enquiry respecting Tuberculous Diseases, with coloured engravings, showing in an especial manner the progress of tubercles in the lungs, by JOHN BARON, M.D. &c.

Mr. ARTHUR KERSHAW is preparing for publication, a Treatise on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel, wherein the accomplishment of the predicted events is evidently shown, according to the ex-

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press letter of the prophecy; in a disquisition on the hypothesis of Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Worcester, to which it owes its origin. It will be a complete comment on the Bishop's Exposition, and contain every necessary to the easy understanding of the Prophecy by the unlearned.

A Translation of LEGENDRE's Elements of Geometry, which has gone through so many editions in France, is

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in the press, and will be published in a short time. It is edited by Dr. BREWSTER, and under the sanction of M. Le Chevalier Legendre, who has communicated several important additions to the Editor.

The first number of Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries, by HERBERT MAYO, Surgeon and Lecturer in Anatomy, is in the press.

The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with a translation into Latin and English, are preparing by Mr. T. COAR.

In a few days will be published, illustrated by coloured plates, a new edition, with additions, of Mr. MAWE's Treatise on Diamonds and Coloured Stones, including their history, natural and commercial.

A Treatise on Conchology, by Mr. MAWE, is printing, in which the Linnean system is adhered to, and the species that differ in form, &c. are put into divisions.

The Life of Mr. EMERY, late of Covent Garden Theatre, comprising a brief history of the stage, and numerous anecdotes of contemporary performers, for the last ten years, is in the press.

In September will appear a Memoir of the Life of the celebrated Sir Hudson Lowe, with a *black* profile likeness, by an Officer of the 53d.

Mr. DANIEL MACKINTOSH has made considerable progress in the second edition, revised and enlarged, of the History of Scotland, from the invasion by the Romans till the union with England, with a supplementary sketch of the rebellions in 1715 and 1745, and remarks illustrative of the national institutions of the Scots, the progress of education and literature, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

The European Magazine being put up a few months ago to auction, by the executors of the late proprietor, was purchased for 1,720*l.* and has since been continued with its usual spirit; but, in a few months, we see announced the *New European Magazine*! We know nothing of either party, and some unexplained circumstances may, for aught we know, fully justify this particular case; but, in general, the impropriety of such practices ought not to be countenanced by the public; and he who purchases and encourages such obtrusive publications is as culpable as he who commits the fraud. Few works are attended by eminent success, but some knave

often seeks to avail himself of the want of caution in purchasers, and brings out a fraudulent imitation or forgery, with the word *new* prefixed. The crime is generally followed by its own punishment, and the counterfeits meet with the fate of the jackdaw in the fable; but for a season they sometimes inflict the injury which is an ingredient of crime, and too many persons become parties from inadvertency, or defect of moral feeling. We glory in rivalry, have flourished by successful competition, and improved by the *honest* competition of others; but it is different when some crafty impostor takes your good name, forges your mark, and obtains temporary success by imposing on the incautious, who for a time mistake the counterfeit for the original.

The Remains of the late Alexander Leith Ross, A.M. of Aberdeen, will be published in a few days. Mr. R. was remarkable for his attainments in oriental literature.

Dr. MEYRICK announces a work of extent and research on Ancient Armour.

Professor LESLIE, the distinguished experimentalist and mathematician, lately judged it worth while to bring an action of damages against Blackwood's Magazine, for certain ill-natured strictures on him and his works. Nothing could be more gratifying to a man of letters than the testimonies of the Professor's friends on the trial; yet the jury gave him only 100*l.* damages.

In the press, WALKER's New Ciphering Books, on a plan entirely original, containing a sufficient number of examples to exercise the scholar, arranged in easy progression.

Mr. J. H. CURTIS will commence his next course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Ear, and on the Medical Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, early in October.

Mr. BRODIE has made considerable progress in a second edition (with the addition of some new cases,) of Pathological Observations on Diseases of the Joints.

Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY's letter to his clergy, relative to the subscription for the Irish, now above 265,000*l.*:—"This work of mercy originated with our generous and compassionate friends in England, by whose zeal and piety immense sums poured in on the London Tavern Committee of Management, by whose anxiety for our relief, all

"all possible means were adopted,—charity sermons, benefits of balls and theatres,—and, having tried all other measures, collections from door to door were resorted to, with considerable success.—In the history of the world is there to be found an instance of such benevolent feelings as are now manifested; and by whom—by the illustrious English Protestants, in favour of the destitute Roman Catholics of Ireland!—As the apprehension of famine must soon be done away, by the prospect of an abundant harvest, this same great nation is turning its thoughts towards a supply of night and day covering for men, women, and children, of our half-naked peasantry.—Heavenly God! can those wretched poor people ever forget such kindness. [*Here let the congregation kneel down.*]—Therefore, with one heart and voice, let us offer our fervent prayer to the throne of the Eternal God, humbly and earnestly beseeching Him, that every spiritual and temporal happiness and prosperity may be the reward of this unheard-of munificence, in favour of the destitute population of this unfortunate country."

The Church in Danger more from the Profligacy and Rapacity of its own Clergy than from Sectaries, by PATRICK CONNELLY, a Catholic priest, will soon appear.

Three Letters to Henry Brougham, esq. M.P. on the Licensing System, by a Clerk in the Excise, are printing.

Since the discovery of America our English gardens have cultivated 2345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe; until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.

The Rev. T. DURANT, of Poole, has in the press a second edition, with corrections, of *Memoirs and Select Remains of an only Son*.

Mr. OVERTON, of Chelsea, has in the press an entirely new *View of the Apocalyptic Numbers*.

The Heir of Kenningmuir, a tale of the days of King Stephen, will speedily be published, by T. A. LYLE.

Official Return of the Number of Persons Committed, Sentenced, Acquitted, &c. &c. in England and Wales.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	Seven Years.
<i>Committed for Trial, viz.</i>								
Males	6036	7347	11758	11335	12075	11595	11173	71319
Females	1782	1744	2174	2232	2179	2115	1942	14168
Total	7818	9091	13932	13567	14254	13710	13115	85487
<i>Convicted and Sentenced.</i>								
To death*	553	890	1302	1254	1314	1236	1134	7683
Transportation for life	38	60	103	122	138	221	155	837
Fourteen years	94	133	157	236	219	341	272	1452
Ten years	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4
Seven years	826	861	1474	1692	1723	1655	1675	9906
Four years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Imprisonment and severely to be whipped, fined, pilloried, kept to hard labour, &c. :—								
Five years	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	
Four years	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Three years	7	16	25	7	19	15	10	99
Two years, and above one year	229	249	238	259	317	355	286	1933
One year, and above six months	666	704	1979	1026	1054	1153	1117	6799
Six months and under	2315	2691	4357	4125	4454	4089	3872	25903
Whipping and fine	154	190	320	235	268	252	265	1684
Total convicted	4883	5797	9056	8958	9510	9318	8788	56310
— acquitted	1648	1884	2678	2622	2635	2511	2501	16479
— no bills found and not prosecuted	1287	1410	2198	1987	2109	1881	1826	12698
Total	7818	9091	13932	13567	14254	13710	13115	85487
* Of whom were executed	57	95	115	97	108	107	114	693

An immense whale of the spermaceti kind, called the *Macrocephalus*, was lately caught off Creswell. The following were its dimensions:—

Length from the tip of the nose to the end of the upper fork of the tail ..	61.0
Girth in thickest part	37.6
Height of the nose or blunt part of the head	10.9
Length of the under-jaw	13.6
Distance between the eyes	20.6

—The upper jaw projects five feet beyond the under one; in the latter there are two rows of ivory teeth, twenty-three in each row; in the upper jaw there are no teeth, but it is furnished with cavities to receive the teeth of the under.

Moral Hours, a poem, from the pen of the Rev. J. JONES, M.A. will soon appear.

Dr. BREWSTER has published, in his valuable *Journal*, a list of the steam-boats plying on the river Clyde in 1822. The boats which ply between Glasgow and Greenock generally make two, and frequently three trips a-day; and hitherto not a single passenger has lost his life, either from sea-risk, or the nature of the machinery.

	Tons.
Superb, to Liverpool, ..	160
Majestic, do. - -	239
City of Glasgow, .. do.	
building, .. do.	
Eclipse, Belfast.	
Britannia, Campbelton, -	69
Argyle, do. -	66
Highlander, Loch Sunart.	
Comet, Fort William, -	29
Highland Chieftain, Stranraer, -	37
Inverary Castle, .. Inverary, -	71
Rothsay Castle, .. do. -	61
Towart, do.	
Neptune, Rothsay, -	68
Highland-Lad, Lochgoil-head, -	34
Fingal, do. -	52
Port-Glasgow, Helensburgh, -	55
Greenock, do. -	38
Caledonia, do. -	57
Waterloo, do. -	58
Glasgow, Largs, -	43
Albion, do. -	63
Largs, do.	
Dunbarton, Dunbarton.	
Marion, Loch Lomond.	
Postboy, Greenock, -	54
Gourock, do. -	45
Marquis of Bute, do. -	36
Robert Burns, do. -	48
Oscar, do. -	37
Trusty, Goods, -	59
Industry, do. -	55
Dispatch, do. -	58

Active, do. - 59
Sampson, Towing-vessel, - 49
Hercules, do.

This spirit of enterprize is creditable to the Scotch. On our Severn there is not one; and only one in the Bristol Channel, from Bristol to Tenby, and Ireland.

We have at sundry times given place to papers by Mr. Doncaster on spade husbandry, and we now have pleasure in giving the substance of a letter from Mr. Falla, of Gateshead, detailing the experiments of four successive years in the cultivation of wheat by the spade. Former experiments, says Mr. F. having been made with plants of wheat raised upon garden-beds, and from thence transplanted into lines, Mr. F. began with the same mode; he sowed the wheat in beds in the month of August, and transplanted the same in September and October, —the distance of the lines from each other was, in one experiment, nine, and in another twelve inches—placing, in both cases, twelve plants per yard in the lines. These experiments he made two successive years, and the least produce was fifty-two bushels, and the greatest sixty bushels, Winchester, per acre. The quantity of ground under these experiments was half an acre each year.

COST.

Digging at 4d. per rood £1 13 0
Transplanting 232,323 plants,
at 4½ per 1000 4 7 1½
Two pecks of seed wheat 0 4 6

Total 6 4 7½

Experiments in 1819.

	bushels p. acre.
1 transpl. from seed-bed into 6 in. lines, produced	62½
2 do. 9 do. do.	56½
3 do. 12 do. do.	61
4 sown in drills 9 do. do.	60½
5 sown broadcast do.	58½

Experiments in 1820.

	bushels p. acre.
1 transpl. from seed-bed into 6 in. lines, produced	68½
2 do. 9 do. do.	63½
3 do. 12 do. do.	60½
4 sown in drills 9 do. do.	73½
5 sown broadcast do.	70½

Expense of one acre in drill, and also broadcast :

Digging £1 13 0
Seed wheat, two bushels per acre 0 18 0

2 11 0

If sown broadcast, and raked in 0 4 0

2 15 0

I have no difficulty in asserting, that one digging is equal to three ploughings and harrowings; and the ploughing each time of an acre is calculated to cost 8s. and the harrowing 2s.

Three

Three ploughings and harrowings, at 10s.	1	10	0
Seed wheat, two bushels per acre	0	18	0
Harrowing the seed in	0	2	0
	2	10	0

Hence the cultivation of an acre of wheat by the spade, costs only 5s. more than by the plough. The comparative advantage of produce is,—

By the spade, 68½ bushels per acre at 8s.	27	8	0
By the plough, 38 bushels per acre at 8s.	15	4	0

The difference, or profit.... 12 4 0

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander, from a desire that criminals, after suffering by exile in Siberia or otherwise, may appear again in society, in the event of their acquiring, by repentance, that moral character and temper which are suited to it, has lately abolished, in perpetuity, the punishment of marking with a brand, which it has always hitherto been the practice to inflict, in connexion with the knout.

Lieutenants Wrangel and Anjou, of the Russian marine, appointed by government, in 1820, to make discoveries in the north and north-east extremities of Asia, proceeded, first, to Neukolymsk, in the north-east part of Siberia. Feb. 19th, 1821, (the cold being at from thirty-two to thirty-four of Reaumur,) they set out from Neukolymsk on sledges drawn by dogs, in quest of Cape Scheheladeh, which the English Captain Burney, in a work lately published, describes as an isthmus which connects Asia with the American Continent. They made astronomical observations on the whole line of coast, and afterwards ranged along it by sea. Advancing, in an easterly direction, they were enabled, at length, to ascertain that there is no connecting isthmus in that region. They then returned to Neukolymsk, whence departing March 22d, they proceeded on another journey to the north, to discover the great continent supposed to be in that direction, but insurmountable obstacles prevented their advancing very far; and, after an absence of thirty-eight days, they returned to Neukolymsk. They have since, it is said, returned to the Baltic by the Sound.

DENMARK.

A volcanic eruption of the Jokkul, in Hekla, took place this winter in Iceland. The following account is an

extract of a letter from M. Bryniulo Sivertsen, minister at Holt:

"The real crater is about five miles from my house at Holt. The fire made its way suddenly by throwing off the thick mass of ice which scarcely ever melts, and of which, one mass, eighteen feet high, and twenty fathoms in circumference, fell towards the north, and, therefore, fortunately not over the village. At the same time, a number of stones of different sizes slipped down the mountain, accompanied by a noise like thunder; no real earthquake, however, was felt. After this, a prodigiously high column of flame rose from the crater, which illumined the whole country round so completely, that the people in the house at Holt could see as perfectly at night as in the day-time. At the same time much ashes, stones, gravel, and large half-melted pieces of the rock, were thrown about, some of which amounted to the weight of fifty pounds. In the following days, and until the new year commenced, a great quantity of fine powder of pumice fell in the surrounding country according to the direction of the wind, so that a thick bed of it covered the fields. It resembled the falling of snow, and penetrated through all openings into the houses, where it exhaled an unpleasant smell of sulphur. The eyes suffered extremely by this dust. At Christmas, a violent storm from the south raged; it rained hard, which produced the good effect of blowing and washing away the ashes from the fields, so that they will do but little harm."

FRANCE.

The French Academy have lately offered a premium for the best poem on the devotedness of the French physicians at Barcelona. No fewer than 127 bards have sent in their productions for the competition.

The Coquille corvette sailed from Toulon on the 11th inst. on a voyage from which results interesting to geography and physical science may be expected. She will first sail for the Cape of Good Hope, and will afterwards proceed to the great Archipelago of Asia, several parts of which she will explore. She will also visit the coast of New Holland; and, after putting into some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, she will return to France, by doubling Cape Horn.

On the 1st of January last year France contained 1,070,500 boys from five to fifteen years of age, who attended the primary schools in France; of which there were 27,528 schools under 28,945 masters. About 500,000 girls also attended the public schools.

The Paris Exhibition in 1822 contained

tained 1372 paintings, landscapes, portraits, &c.; 158 statues, bas-reliefs, &c.; 171 engravings and designs; 14 plans and models.

SPAIN.

An Athenæum was established at Madrid in 1820, to augment the mass of knowledge. Two sittings are held weekly, and a reading-room is kept open from morning until evening, furnished with journals. The principal subjects which have occupied the institution are,—1st. *Tithes*, of which they have been inquiring into the origin, and to discover the pretended divine right which those who possess them claim. 2dly. The seignorial rights. 3dly. The right of interpreting the laws. 4thly. The actual state of America. 5thly. The colonial system. 6thly. The public debt. 7thly. The Penal Code.—Professorships had been established for the French, German, and English languages; natural law; mathematics; political economy; history; stenography; constitutional law; Greek; physiology as applied to morals; physics.

GREECE.

The seat of government has provisionally been fixed at Corinth, but Athens is to be the capital of Greece. The national arms are a figure of Minerva, with the attributes of wisdom. The flag is blue and white, united by a cross, and the Greek religion is that of the state, all other religions being tolerated and protected. Citizens must be Greek by birth, and members of a

Christian community. Strangers may be naturalized, but they must profess Christianity. The laws are those of the Greek emperors; but the military and commercial code of Napoleon has been proclaimed as part of the laws of the state. The name of the King of France is placed at the head of the Christian monarchs, in consequence of the protection the French consul at Patras afforded to the Greeks in 1821. Schools, libraries, and museums, are already proposed to be established, and civilization and liberty will, it is hoped, once more flourish in their native country.

EAST INDIES.

The Bombay papers contain a notice of a new weekly paper, to be published in the Bengalee language, being the first attempt of the kind, and it is to be edited by a learned Hindoo. In the first and second numbers were articles on the liberty of the native press, and on trial by jury; and they had been purchased with so much avidity, that both were out of print. It appears under the title of *Sung-baud, Cowmuddy*, or the Moon of Intelligence.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Cordilleras have not lost the destructive power ascribed to them by early travellers. A Dr. John Nicol and Mr. Black lately crossed them from Mendoza to St. Jago, when a lady perished, and nine of the natives lost their sight, from the intensity of the reflection from the snow.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT OF DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

DOES suicide necessarily suppose insanity? In early times, when superstition gave the law in those cases which are now transferred to the tribunals of science, every marked occurrence of mental aberration was thought to be an immediate visitation from Heaven; and even Hippocrates, the physician of nature and good sense, refers to a class of diseases under the name of *Attoniti*, such designation implying that the affections alluded to were both, as to cause and cure, different from the substantial and physical ills that flesh is heir to. We are now, perhaps, running into the other extreme, and, if the ancients construed a mere excitation of the brain into a spiritual disorder, we are, some of us, in the present day, disposed to the equally unphilosophical,

and to form quite as dangerous an inference that vice and virtue are merely physical results from a constitutional arrangement of organic particles; and that absolute crime is nothing but a more or less hurried circulation of the blood.

Dr. Darwin presents to his readers the following case when treating of *tædium vitæ* as one of the kinds or grades, of lunacy. "Mr. ———, a gentleman, about fifty, of polished manners, who in a few months afterwards destroyed himself, said to me one day, 'a ride out in the morning, and a warm parlour, and a pack of cards in the afternoon, are all that life affords.' He was persuaded to have an issue on the top of his head, as he complained of a dull head-ach, which being unskillfully managed, destroyed the pericranium

cranium to the size of an inch in diameter; during the time this took in healing, he was indignant about it, and endured life, but soon afterwards shot himself."

Now, is not the designating such cases as the above insanity, (however the practice might be sanctioned by the decision of a Kent coroner,) calculated to effect an abundance of mischief? Was not the *tædium vitæ* here rather of a moral than of a medical nature, and did not the notion of having recourse to remedial measures in the way described, imply a lax misconception of the individual's state and requirements. In fact, there was here no insanity, because there was no *delusion*; no madness, inasmuch as irresistible impulse was not present and operative, for when these two conditions are absent, viz. misconception, and impulse to act beyond voluntary control, madness is not present.

Amidst many others of a minor nature, three distressing instances of self-destruction have, within the few past years, called loudly and lamentably upon public attention and sympathy; and in these awful proofs of the fragility of mental possession, there appears to have been actual delusion, and, therefore, positive insanity; but to admit that want of success in worldly affairs, or disgust at the monotonous recurrence of idle days, justifies an individual in shortening his life, under the assumption that the organic particles of the brain were not at the time of the act in due adjustment, is to admit a principle which the "straitest sect" of physical reasoners ought equally to condemn, with those who think there is something in man beyond what mere physical philosophy dreams of. Or else, let jails be converted into hospitals, and the lord chief justice chosen from the

College of Physicians. No, no, we are moral, we are accountable creatures, and then only lose that accountability *when disease produces delusion*. At this point it is (allowedly most difficult in many cases to mark with accuracy,) that commiseration is to take the place of condemnation, and the moral energies of our nature to be declared vanquished in the great struggle between passion and principle. And here let the writer take occasion to say, how imperative it is on individuals to recollect that there is a limit to human capacity and powers; that the brain, no more than the stomach, will bear, with impunity, to be constantly overlaid; that gigantic mental efforts are calculated to prove destructive of their own designs; or, as beautifully expressed by a modern author, "to wear a channel in the brain, through which imagination rushes and bears down all before it." *Unorganic* as is the writer of this paper in his creed and sentiments, he has often been impressed with the following forcible statement of the momentary dependence of mental health, upon the strict integrity of physical function.

"Toi qui dans ta folie prends arrogamment le titre de *Roi de la nature*; toi qui mesures et la terre et les cieux; toi, qui par ta vanité s' imagine que le tout a été fait, parce que tu es intelligent; il ne faut qu'un léger accident, qu'un atome déplacé, pour te faire périr, pour te dégrader, pour te ravir cette intelligence dont tu parois si fier!"

The Reporter has only left himself room to say, that nothing has occurred among the diseases of the preceding month that calls for any particular animadversion.

Bedford-row; D. UWINS, M.D.
August 20, 1822.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

DR. OLBERS decides that there are no volcanoes in the moon, and that this phenomenon is capable of another explanation. It was situated, he observes, either in or near the spot marked Aristarchus, which is always enlightened by the earth, in the dark portion of the moon when three or four days old, and is distinguishable from all the other spots in the moon by its brightness.

The phosphorescence of glow-worms has been treated of by M. MACAIR, in a Memoir published in the *Bibl. Univers.* Solar light appears to have a constant influence on these animals. Some were put into boxes, from which the light was shut out, and when the boxes were opened in the evening, they rarely gave any light; but the same worms, in the same boxes with glass tops, and placed in the sunshine, shone brilliantly in the ensuing evening. Heat caused these animals to

become luminous, and they remained so as long as the heat was continued; it began at 81°, was brightest at 106° F.; the insect then soon died, but the light continued. When the animals were thrown into water 111° or 122°, they died instantly, but the light continued brilliant; at 30° higher all light was extinguished, and could not be restored. Cold, on the contrary, destroys the luminousness of the insect. When the luminous part of the animal is cut off, the light diminishes, and in four or five minutes is gone. In a few minutes the rings move, and the light reappears, but more weakly, and then fades away. This continues two or three days, but the light is faint; if the part be warmed, then the light is brilliant, and by renewing it may be restored for two or three days together as often as is desired.—When the abdomen of a worm is opened, the luminous matter is found within, formed

ed by a particular organization. It appears as a yellowish-white matter on the last three wings semi-transparent, which in the microscope appears organized, and consisting of grains confined in a ramifying fibrile structure, shining brightly in the dark. The interior surface of the ring is very transparent, but not phosphorescent. The substance is translucent, becomes opaque by drying, and then ceases to shine. It is heavier than water. Preserved openly in water, it shines with a yellowish-green light for two or three hours, and then ceases shining. Heat and galvanism re-produce the light as long as the substance is not quite opaque. Up to 106° F. the light increases; at 127° it ceases, and the substance is then white and opaque like albumen. In a vacuum it ceases to shine, but re-shines with air. It shines more in oxygen than in other gases. When burned it gives ammonical results. Concentrated acids extinguish the light, and coagulate the substance. It is not soluble in oils. Ether and alcohol destroy the light, and coagulate the substance. Potassa dissolves the substance. It is not soluble in boiling water, but becomes more consistent in it. From the chemical character, M. Macair concludes the substance to be albumen principally, and the cause of the cessation of light to be the coagulation of the albumen, and its consequent opacity.—The general conclusions are,—1. That a certain degree of heat is necessary to the voluntary light of glow-worms. 2. That a slightly-increased heat increases the light, but much more heat destroys it. 3. That all bodies capable of coagulating albumen destroy the phosphorescence of this matter. 4. That the light does not appear except in gases containing oxygen. 5. That the pile ex-

cites it, but common electricity does not. 6. That the luminous matter is principally albumen.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER IN JULY AND AUGUST 1822.

		Thermometer.		Barometer.
		Night.	Day.	Morning.
July	24	61	71	29.72
	25	60	71	71
	27	57	70	68
	28	44	57	57
	29	54	74	53
	30	46	66	55
	31	36	60	65
Aug.	1	51	62	87
	2	50	65	92
	3	52	65	92
	4	49	72	86
	5	47	67	80
	6	49	66	80
	7	53	69	92
	8	44	75	87
	9	45	72	72
	10	52	66	73
	11	55	75	76
	12	53	69	77
	13	62	72	73
	14	54	69	84
	15	61	71	70
	16	60	67	96
	17	57	69	98
	18	60	70	97
	19	62	72	99
	20	59	66	30
	21	56	81	29.72
	22	60	82	79
	23	60	74	70

There was a white frost on the grass on the 31st of July. The thermometer hangs in close contact with the brick-wall of the house, outside a two-pair of stairs window.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

	Ju'y 26.					Aug. 23.					
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2	0	0	to	2 10 0	2	8	0	to	2 12 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	18	0	—	5 2 0	4	15	0	—	5 2 0	do.
—, fine ..	5	11	0	—	5 17 0	5	12	0	—	5 16 0	do.
—, Mocha	10	0	0	—	15 0 0	10	0	0	—	10 10 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common..	0	0	7½	—	0 0 8½	0	0	7½	—	0 0 8½	per lb.
—, Demerara.....	0	0	9	—	0 0 10	0	0	8½	—	0 0 10½	do.
Currants	5	11	0	—	5 14 0	5	11	0	—	5 18 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	12	0	—	3 0 0	2	16	0	—	3 0 0	do.
Flax, Riga	53	0	0	—	0 0 0	52	0	0	—	53 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga. Rhine	41	0	0	—	42 0 0	42	0	0	—	43 0 0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	0	0	—	5 0 0	3	0	0	—	4 10 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	15	0	—	3 10 0	2	16	0	—	3 5 0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	10	0	—	8 15 0	9	0	0	—	10 0 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	5	10	0	—	6 10 0	6	0	0	—	7 0 0	do.
Oil, Lucca	39	0	0	—	0 0 0	39	0	0	—	0 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli.....	60	0	0	—	0 0 0	55	0	0	—	56 0 0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	—	0 0 0	2	0	0	—	2 0 0	6 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	5	0	—	0 0 0	3	5	0	—	0 0 0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0	14	0	—	0 16 0	0	14	0	—	0 16 0	do.
—, East India.....	0	11	0	—	0 13 0	0	11	0	—	0 13 0	do.

Silk,

1822.]

List of Bankruptcies.

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Silk, China, raw.....	0	18	1	—	1	1	5	0	17	1	—	1	1	6	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	15	3	—	0	16	3	0	15	1	—	0	18	7	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	11	—	0	8	0	0	7	0	—	0	7	6	do.
—, Cloves	0	3	8	—	0	3	9	0	3	6	—	0	3	11	do.
—, Nutmegs	0	3	7	—	0	0	0	0	3	8	—	0	3	10	do.
—, Pepper, black..	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.
—, white..	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	4	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	1	—	0	3	3	0	2	10	—	0	3	4	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	7	—	0	1	8	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	1	10	—	0	2	1	0	2	10	—	0	2	6	do.
Sugar, brown.....	2	12	0	—	2	17	0	2	10	0	—	2	12	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	9	0	—	3	16	0	3	3	0	—	3	8	0	do.
—, East India, brown	0	12	0	—	0	15	0	0	14	0	—	1	0	0	do.
—, lump, fine.....	4	7	0	—	4	14	0	4	2	0	—	4	10	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted....	1	17	0	—	0	0	0	1	18	6	—	0	0	0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1	15	6	—	0	0	0	1	16	6	—	1	17	0	do.
Tea, Bohea.....	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	0	0	2	5	—	0	2	6	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	0	—	0	5	8	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	25	0	0	—	33	0	0	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old	24	0	0	—	55	0	0	24	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
—, Sherry	25	0	0	—	60	0	0	25	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 10s. a 12s.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. a 12s.—Belfast, 10s. a 12s.—Hambro', 7s. 6d. a 10s.—Madeira, 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 25s.—Greenland, out and home, 5 gs. to 8 gs.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 23.—Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburgh, 37 9.—Paris, 25 60.—Leghorn, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 52 $\frac{1}{4}$.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 580l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 54l.—Grand Union, 26l.—Grand Junction, 244l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 365l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 730l.—Trent and Mersey, 1900l.—Worcester, 26l. 10s.—East India Docks, 159l.—London, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.—West India, 183l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 23l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 265l.—Albion, 50l.—Globe, 135l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.—City Ditto, 114l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23d was 81; 3 per cent. Consols, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 per cent. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 per cent. (1822) 99 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 13s. 6d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of Aug. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 64.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALFREY, W. Cloak-lane, Dowgate-hill, ware-houseman. (Jones)
 Atkins, R. N. Portsea, grocer. (Collett and Co. L.
 Als, J. Westfrie, Sussex, farmer. (Gwynne, Lewes
 Atwood, T. Stelling Minnis, Kent, dealer. (Scudamore, L.
 Aynsley, G. Wakefield, victualler. (Lake, L.
 Barble, R. Helston, Cornwall, grocer. (Follett, L.
 Barnaschina, A. Gravesend, hardwareman. (Wootton, L.
 Bennett, J. jun. Crickmoor, Dorsetshire, coal and stone merchant. (Wright, L.
 Bigland, B. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, L.
 Capon, J. B. Bishop's Hull, Somersetshire, wool-stapler. (Heelis, L.
 Cecil, G. and G. Rix, Banifold-place, Newington Butts, and Albery Wharf, Camberwell, corn and coal merchants. (James, L.
 Clarke, H. and F. Grundy, Liverpool, merchants. (Taylor and Co. L.
 Cornforth, J. Whitby, plumber. (Grace, L.
 Cowell, J. jun. Torquay, wine-merchant. (Hine, L.
 Crabtree, J. Wakefield, victualler. (Lake, L.
 Davies, T. Whitechapel, High-street, baker. (Baddeley, L.
 Denholme, A. Cheltenham, dealer-in-slates. (King and Son, L.
 Edmonds, T. Costell Bugged, Cardiganshire, tanner. (Clarke and Co. L.
 Ellis, J. H. Norwich, linen-draper. (King, L.
 Ecclelegh, T. Devonshire-street, Queen-square, linen-draper. (Arden, L.)

Foulkes, J. Chester, grocer. (Taylor and Co. L.
 Gilbert, J. and H. Taylor, Bristol, commission-merchants. (Evans, L.
 Greig, J. and H. Stort, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, linen-draper. (Jones)
 Hallam, J. T. Crophorn, Worcestershire, farmer. (Woodward and Co. L.
 Hardwidge, J. Wellington, draper. (Pearson, L.
 Havard, F. Hereford, wine-merchant. (Darke, L.
 Hellyer, J. Hayling North, Hampshire, farmer. (Cousins, L.
 Hendy, W. Breage, Cornwall, farmer. (Tollett, L.
 Hewer, W. Llanellin, Monmouthshire, farmer. (Gregory, L.
 Hodgson, J. G. Covent-garden, wine-merchant. (Amory and Co.
 Hulse, J. Shirland, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. (Ellis, L.
 James, J. Wood-street, Cheapside, tea-dealer. (Spence and Co. L.
 Jones, W. Bristol, victualler. (Clarke and Co. L.
 King, W. Fareham, coach-builder. (Holmes and Co. L.
 Langdale, T. Cloughton, Yorkshire, dealer. (Kearsey and Co. L.
 Lewis, W. Cardiff, linen-draper. (Poole and Co. L.
 Marshall, W. Hull, miller. (Highmoor, L.
 Mason, J. B. Cambridge, cook. (Coe, L.
 Moore, T. Paddington, salt-merchant. (Donne, L.
 Mortimer, J. sen. Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, merchant. (Morton and Co. L.
 Moss, J. Liverpool, woollen-draper. (Adlington and Co.
 Peacock, J. Bishopwearmouth, ship-broker. (Blackiston, L.)

Z

Parsons,

Parsons, G. Liverpool, sail-maker. (Adlington, L.
Price, J. Rvall, Worcestershire, dealer. (Hicks, L.
Pulnan, M. and J. Guisbrough, Yorkshire, brewers.
(Plumptre, L.
Richards, M. Hythe, ship-buider. (Roe, L.
Rivers, W. and J. Clowes, Shelton, Staffordshire,
earthenware-manufacturers. (Pugh, L.
Roberts, W. Oxford-street, hosier. (Cardale and Co.
Robinson, G. London-road, Surrey, coal-dealer.
(Beetholme and Co. L.
Robinson, F. Aston, near Birmingham, dealer. (Je-
ning and Co. L.
Shannon, W. Whitehaven, draper. (Falcon, L.
Stevenson, J. Boston, grocer. (Stocker and Co. L.
Stodhart, J. and F. Carlisle, cotton-manufacturers.
(Young and Co. L.
Strickland, J. Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire,
brewer. (Burfoot, L.

Thorp, J. jun. Cheadle, calico-printer. (Faulkner, L.
Tomlinson, W. J. Nantwich, Cheshire, money-
scrivener. (Sandys and Co. L.
Tucker, B. jun. Bristol, carpenter. (Vizard
and Co. L.
Walker, W. Bolton, shopkeeper. (Hurd and Co. L.
Wedgberrow, T. Himbleton, Worcestershire, grocer,
(Williams and Co. L.
Whateley, G. L. Cheltenham, money-scrivener.
(Clutton and Co. L.
Whittingham, R. George-street, Bryanstone-square,
victualler. (Freeman and Co.
Wilson, J. Ely, miller. (Pickering and Co. L.
Wortley, V. Henry-street, Hampstead-road, grocer.
(Cardale and Co. L.
Wycherley, W. Alberbury, Shropshire, farmer,
(Baxter, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Adams, J. Stamford
Banister, W. Litchfield
Barber, W. and R. Cheapside
Baverstock, J. H. Alton, Hants
Bellairs, A. W. and Co. Stamford
Bean, B. Hicklin, Norfolk
Berry, C. Caversham, Oxfordshire
Binns, J. and J. Looe, Cornwall
Blyth, G. W. and F. Birmingham
Brown, J. London
Brickwood, J. and J., J. Rainier,
W. Morgan, and J. Starkey,
Lombard-street
Bruce, A. and Co. London
Buchanan, D., S. M. Smith, and
F. Ashley, Liverpool
Burgess, D. and M. Lord, Roch-
dale
Cable, W. Aldeburgh, Suffolk
Campbell, D. B. Harper, and A.
Baillie, Old Jewry
Cattell, W. Tilton
Carpenter, J. and J. P. Wellin-
ton, Somersetshire
Clarke, J. Wakefield
Coates, H. Bradfield, Essex
Colyer, W. Middle-row, Broad-
street, St. Giles's
Cobham, W. jun. and T. Jones,
Ware
Cooke, H. and D. Prince, Cole-
man-street
Corgan, M. Oxford
Coupland, C. jun. Leeds, R.
Coupland, Hunslet, F. Coup-
land, Hunslet, and E. Coup-
land, Salford
Crossland, C. Liverpool
Crumbie, G. and J. Carr, York
Gray, C. Oxford-street
Davidson, T. and J. Milligan,
Liverpool
Day, R. H. Tovil, near Maidstone
Dicken, J. Shrewsbury
Dickens, T. Liverpool
Eayer, J. Finedon, Northamp-
tonshire
Edwards, J. Vine-st. Spitalfields
Elliott, T. and S. Haslock, Nor-
thampton

Endicott, J. E. Exeter
Evans, J. Sheerness
Eyre, F. and A. Schmaeck, Bury-
court, St. Mary Axe
Farrar, E. Halifax
Fenner, R. Paternoster-row
Fles, L. M. Bury-court, St. Mary
Axe
Fox, E. L. Idol-lane
Firster, P. Great Yarmouth
Gadsby, G. Snarestone, Leices-
tershire
Goodhall, W. and J. Turner, Gar-
lick-hill
Gregson, E. Spindleston, Nor-
thumberland
Grove, P. Cardiff
Hardisty, G. and J. Cowing, Bed-
ford-court, Covent Garden
Hartley, R. Ripon
Hassell, T. Richard-st. Islington
Hay, H. and T. A. Turner, New-
castle-street, Strand
Heslington, J. jun. York
Hill, J. Dover
Hould, S. Laytonstone
Horrocks, T. Rippondale, Yorks.
Johnson, T. Wakefield
Kay, E. Sheffield
Kershaw, S. Oldham, Lancashire
King, W. Birmingham
Kirkland, J. and J. Badenoch,
Coventry
Knight, J. Halifax
Knight, J. Mile-end road
Lander, J. Birmingham
Lea, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row
Lewes, R. Hexham, Northum-
berland
Lippard, J. Deptford
Livesey, J. Farnworth, Lancashire
Lowe, H. Macclesfield
McCall, A. Kingston, Jamaica
Maddock, R. and J. Tweed, Rose-
mary-lane
Marsh, J. Gracechurch-street
Marsden, P. Sheffield
Mather, E. Oxford
Moore, T. Bartonsham
Morris, W. Bolton

Moore, J. King's Brompton, So-
mersetshire
Moore, T. Hereford
Moore, J. King's Brompton
Nattriss, J. Thornton, Yorkshire
Nicholl, J. and W. Old Jewry
Olivia, T. C. Liverpool
Palmer, W. Elsing, Norfolk
Parsons, J. Whitechapel
Parsons, R. R. and T. Lyncombe,
Somersetshire
Penley, J. jun. Uley, Glouces-
tershire
Player, J. B. and J. Keen, Bristol
Pourtales, A. P. and A. G. Broad-
street
Prentice, A. and F. Shelly, Man-
chester
Riley, J. Leicester
Rodd, C. W. Broadway, Worces-
tershire
Roscoe, W. and Co. Liverpool
Rudd, C. Rochdale
Smith, A. J. and J. Shepherd,
Kingsniford, Staffordshire
Simmons, S. Hilperton, Wilts
Smethurst, J. sen. and R. Hiddle,
Torkington, Cheshire
Snelgrove, R. Warning Camp,
Sussex
Spence, J. Providence-row, Hack-
ney
Stanford, P. Chester
Trafford, T. Kirklington
Troughton, J. and Co. Coventry
Troughton, B. and J. Wood-street,
Cheapside
Turner, T. Stock Exchange
Walker, F. Ripon, Yorkshire
Walters, J. Studham, Hertfordsh.
Ward, J. Beech, Staffordshire
Wharton, R. and H. Little Cros-
by, Lancashire
Whitehead, G. jun. and G.
Clarke, Basinghall-street
Windeatt, T. Bridgetown, Devon-
shire
Wingate, J. Bathwick
Wylie, W. Southampton-row,
Bloomsbury.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE very sanguine expectations held out in our last Report appear to have been most amply verified. The weather has continued, through full three parts of the present month, the most beautiful, and best adapted to getting in the harvest, and indeed to every agricultural purpose, that could even be chosen, were it in our power to choose. This is to speak generally, as most suitable to the end of a general report. The exceptions are, those heavy rains which, early in the present month, inundated a great part of the mid-land and northern counties, accompanied

by storms which beat down the stoutest and best of the corn, rendering the operation of reaping very laborious and expensive, and inducing the risk of mildew and smut from unabsorbed moisture. In all the most productive districts, our grand dependence, the wheat crop, is safely housed, and the next article in rank for human subsistence, potatoes, is of equal promise with the crop of wheat, both in regard to quantity and quality. Barley, oats, and beans, are good only in some few forward situations; in general these crops are considerably below an average, though much improved

improved by the showers which succeeded the long drought. Oats particularly have suffered from the smut in many parts. No crop has received greater benefit from the rains and subsequent warm weather than the hops, which will nearly double our former expectations. Swedish turnips are a failing crop, destroyed almost entirely by the draught and fly,—mere convertible terms. Much of the corn abroad during the rains has sprouted, and they talk of a double crop of the hops, ripe and unripe. The fallows are backward in tilth, and in too many parts choked with couch and root-weeds; yet, on a general view, the good condition of the lands is wonderful, considering the unprecedented distress of the country. What is to be done with the stock of ordinary wheats of the last year no man knows, for there is yet a considerable stock on hand of superior sample. There is a great call for wool, but the quantity in the market is such as to preclude any considerable advance of price. The above may also serve as a report for the greater part of Germany, France, and Ireland; subject to the stated casualties, plenty is universal. It is mere repetition to say any thing of live stock; both corn and flesh markets, amid temporary fluctuations and revivals, are gradually de-

scending to their lowest mark. The keeping up of rents is a left-handed policy, cousin-german with that of attempting to raise prices to the level of taxation. The state of our agricultural labourers is most deplorable; and such of our political economists, who desire to institute a comparison between the condition of those and that of the enslaved boors of Germany, may be referred to M. Breymann's dissertation published in the Monthly Magazine for the present month. Horses are a favourable exception to the general depressed state of the markets; good stock of that description fairly remunerates the breeder. A great weekly supply from the breeding counties comes to the Grand Horse Bazaar, near Portman-square, an immense and splendid establishment, unequalled in any other part of the world.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.—Mutton, 2s. to 3s.—Lamb, 2s. 8d. to 4s.—Veal, 2s. 4d. to 4s.—Pork, 2s. to 4s.—Bacon, —.—Raw fat, 2s. 1d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 23s. to 50s.—Barley, 16s. to 25s.—Oats, 14s. to 26s.—The quartern loaf in London, 9d.—Hay, 50s. to 84s.—Clover, 70s. to 95s.—Straw, 24s. to 40s.

Coals in the pool, 33s. to 41s. 6d.

Middlesex; Aug. 26.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 8th, Parliament was prorogued by the following brief speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament, without assuring you how sensible I am of the attention you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you in the course of this long and laborious Session. I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and I have the satisfaction of believing, that the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte are in such a train of adjustment, as to afford a fair prospect that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the present year, and for the wisdom you have manifested in availing yourselves of the first opportunity to reduce the interest of a part of the National Debt, without the least infringement of Parliamentary faith. It is most gratifying to me that you should have been enabled, in consequence of this, and of other measures, to relieve my people from some of their burdens.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The distress which has for some months past pervaded a considerable portion of Ireland, arising principally from the failure of that crop on which the great body of the population depends for their subsistence, has deeply affected me. The measures which you have adopted for the relief of the sufferers meet with my warmest approbation; and, seconded as they have been by the spontaneous and generous efforts of my people, they have most materially contributed to alleviate the pressure of this severe calamity. I have the satisfaction of knowing that these exertions have been justly appreciated in Ireland, and I entertain a sincere belief that the benevolence and sympathy so conspicuously manifested upon the present occasion will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at heart,—that of cementing the connexion between every part of the empire, and of uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of my subjects."

On the 10th the King embarked at Greenwich for Edinburgh. So unusual a circumstance as a royal visit to that part of the island has created a considerable sensation among the natives. For a few days, sycophancy, headed by Sir Walter Scott and Sir William

William Curtis, triumphed in the most pitiable forms. The Scotch, however, are a discreet people, and, ridiculous as the newspapers describe their curiosity, and the *booing* propensities of too many of them, we have no doubt the virtue of loyalty has been more soberly practised by them than by the warm-hearted Irish during the King's visit to Dublin in 1821. The royal yacht, towed by a steam-packet, reached Leith, after a tedious voyage, on the 14th; and the King's departure is fixed for the 28th. Such visits of sovereigns to the distant portions of their dominions cannot be too much extolled, as they enable them to enquire on the spot into abuses and malversations of power; but these are of course *state secrets*, which have not yet been divulged, in regard either to Ireland or Scotland. George the Fourth would be the most illustrious of his race, if he visited all parts of his dominions with such laudable designs. As the newspapers are filled only with accounts of the pomp of royalty and loyalty, we shall feel greatly obliged if some nearer observers than the gentlemen of the press will favour us with accounts, from Dublin and Edinburgh, of the petitions received, the enquiries instituted, and the redress afforded, during either of these gracious dispensations of power.

But an event, which utterly destroyed the public effect of this royal visit, by absorbing every other public feeling, was the self-destruction of the Marquess of Londonderry, a chief minister of the crown, on the Monday morning after the King's departure. We have detailed the particulars of this event in some account of the Marquess in our Obituary, but the *true* cause or causes of so sudden an alienation of mind, after the interview with the King on the previous Friday, have not yet transpired. His lordship was then deemed sane enough to be entrusted with the important interests of this country at the approaching Congress of the legitimates at Vienna, to which he was to have set out in a few days; and the caution of Wellington, addressed to his physician, appears to have been in consequence of something which transpired at that parting interview. Whatever be the secret causes, and whether they transpire in this age or the next, it is certain that this minister fell the victim of his ambition, either of acting in his

official employments beyond human powers, or of governing the world to the last through the favour of his royal friend. No domestic event has for many years created a greater interest; but we live too much amid the passions which the career of the Marquis has engendered, to entrust even our disciplined pen with all the observations which might be made on his fate.

Before this Number appears, the appointment of his successor to the Congress will be known, and it is therefore unnecessary to quote the rumours on the subject; but, whoever he be, we hope that, for the honour of his country, he will not allow it to be made a party in any crusade against the Greeks and the Spaniards, on the insulting pretence that these brave people have, by necessary violence, extricated themselves from legitimate authority, in defiance of the threats of the Holy Alliance.

The select committee appointed to examine the returns made by the members of the house, in pursuance of orders of the House of Commons, of the 8th day of June, 1821, have reported to the house, that it appears that 57 members hold offices under the crown, at the pleasure of the crown or otherwise, the net emoluments of which are 108,565*l.*; that 13 members hold offices at the pleasure of public officers, for 28,107*l.*; that 7 members hold offices or pensions for life under grants from the crown, for 9,658*l.*; that 4 members hold offices for life, under appointment from the chiefs in the courts of justice, or from other public officers, for 10,030*l.*; that 5 members hold pensions, or sinecures, or offices chiefly executed by deputy, for 7,478*l.*; that 2 members of parliament hold the reversion of offices under the crown, for 6,489*l.*; that 79 members hold naval and military commissions; 59 of them holding other offices, and included in the preceding classes; and, that it therefore appears to the committee, that 89 members of parliament hold offices or pensions either in possession or reversion, not including those who have naval or military commissions, to the annual amount of 170,343*l.*

No. 1.—*Members holding Offices at the Pleasure of the Crown.*

Antrobus, Gibbs Crawford, secretary of legation to the United States	£550
Archdall, Mervyn, governor of the Isle of Wight, and a lieutenant-general in the army	346
Bagwell, Right Hon. W., joint muster master-general in Ireland	486
Barry,	

1822.]

Political Affairs in August.

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Barry, Right Hon. John Maxwell, lord of his Majesty's treasury	1,220	has a pension of 1,200l. from the civil list as a retired under-secretary-of-state, which ceases whilst receiving 2,000l. from other offices.....	3,100
Bathurst, Right Hon. Charles, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....	3,563	Londonderry, Marquis of, secretary-of-state for foreign affairs, lord of trade, and commissioner for India affairs	6,000
Beresford, Lord George Thomas, comptroller of King's household, and a major-gen. in the army	880	Long, Right Hon. Sir Charles, paymaster-general of the army, a pension from the 4½ per cents.	3,500
Burgh, Sir Ulysses Bagenal, surveyor-general of the ordnance, a lieut.-col. in the army, and a captain in the guards	1,261	Lovaine, Lord, lord of the bed-chamber	409
Clerk, Sir Geo., bart. lord of the admiralty	1,000	Lowther, Lord Viscount, lord of the treasury	1,218
Cockburn, Sir George, bart. lord of the admiralty, and a vice-admiral of the blue	1,000	Manners, Right Hon. Lord Chas. Somerset, extra aid-de-camp to his Majesty, and lieut.-colonel of 3d dragoons	
Cole, Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry, governor of Gravesend, a lieut.-general in the army, and col. of the 34th regiment of foot ..	793	Martyn, Sir Thos. Byam, comptroller of his Majesty's navy, and a vice-admiral of the white (no half-pay)	2,000
Congreve, Sir Wm., bart., King's equerry, comptroller of the royal laboratory, superintendent of the royal military repository, and a pensioner for good services.....	2,401	M'Naghten, Edmund Alexander, lord of the treasury	1,220
Copley, Sir John Singleton, solicitor-general and a king's serjeant at law	4,500	Montgomery, Sir James, bart., commissioner of inquiry in Scotland, presenter of the signatures in the court of exchequer in Scotland, for life.....	1,350 36
Courtenay, Thomas Peregrine, secretary to the East-India Board, agent to the Cape of Good Hope, with a salary of 600l.	2,200	Nolan, Michael, king's counsel..	
Cranborne, Lord Viscount, commissioner of the board of control—No salary.		Nugent, Sir George, bart., governor of St. Mawes Castle, a general in the army, and colonel of the 6th regiment of foot....	102
Ellis, Thomas, master in chancery in Ireland.....	3,500	O'Neill, Hon. J. Bruce Richard, governor of Dublin Castle, and a captain in the guards	450
Fitzgerald, Right Hon. W. V., envoy at Stockholm, including house-rent for his Majesty's legation.....	4,900	Onslow, Arthur, king's serjeant,	10
Forbes, Lord Visct., aide-de-camp to his Majesty, and a colonel in the army	190	Osborn, Sir John, bart., lord of the admiralty	1,000
Freemantle, Right Hon. Wm. Henry, commissioner of the board of control	1,500	Paget, Hon. Berkeley, lord of the treasury	1,218
Gifford, Sir Robert, attorney-gen.	6,200	Palmer, Charles, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, at 10s. 5d. per diem, and colonel on half pay of the 22d light dragoons	190
Graves, Lord, lord of the bed-chamber	699	Palmerston, Lord Viscount, secretary-at-war	2,484
Hart, George Vaughan, gov. of Londonderry, and a lieut.-general in the army.....	306	Peel, Right Hon. Robert, secretary-of-state, home department	6,000
Hill, Right Hon. George Fitzgerald, vice-treasurer of Ireland	2,000	Phillimore, Joseph, commissioner of the board of control	1,500
Holmes, Wm., treasurer of the ordnance	1,241	Plunkett, Right Hon. W. Conyng-ham, attorney-gen. of Ireland	4,000 & fees
Hope, Sir Wm. Johnstone, bart. lord of the admiralty	1,000	Ponsonby, Hon. Frederick, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, and a colonel in the army	no salary.
Huskisson, Right Hon. W. 1st commissioner of woods and forests, and agent for Ceylon,		Rae, Sir W. bart., lord-advocate of Scotland	2,948
		Raine, Jonathan, king's counsel	36
		Robinson, Right Hon. Frederick John, treasurer of the navy ..	3,000
		Ditto, president of the board of trade.....	no salary.
		Rose,	

Rose, Right Hon. Sir George Henry, clerk of parliaments and envoy extraordinary at Berlin	11,862
Scarlett, James, king's counsel ..	19
Somerset, Lord Granville, C. H. lord of the treasury	1,220
Ditto, commissioner for inquiring into the department of customs, no salary.	
Vansittart, Right Hon. Nicholas, lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chan- cellor of Ireland	5,296
Vivian, Sir Richard Hussey, equerry to his Majesty, with allowance for house-rent, ma- jor-general in the army	750
Wallace, Right Hon. Thomas, vice-president of the board of trade	2,000
Ward, Robert, clerk of the ordnance	1,117
Warren, Charles, king's counsel, and chief justice of Chester ..	1,388
Wynn, Right Hon. Chas. Watkin Williams, 1st commissioner of East India affairs	5,000

£108,565

[John Thomas Fane, for Lyme Regis, holds the office of one of the clerks of the privy seal, is an inspector of the Ionian militia, and a major in the army.]

No. 2.—*Members holding Offices in the Appointment and at the Pleasure of the Public Officers:—*

Arbuthnot, Right Hon. Charles, joint sec. of the treasury	4,000
Bathurst, Hon. Seymour Thomas, agent for island of Malta, and a captain of the guards	600
Calvert, John, sec. to the lord chamberlain	1,130
Canning, Right Hon. G., receiver- general alienation-office	293
Croker, John Wilson, sec. to the admiralty	3,000
Ditto, secretary to sea officers' widows	200
Dawson, G. Robert, under-secre- tary for home department	2,050
Goulburn, Henry, chief sec. to the lord lieut. of Ireland, and bailiff of Phoenix-park	5,613
Lushington, Stephen Rumbold, secretary of the treasury	4,000
Lindsey, Hon. Hugh, marshal and serjeant at mace, admiral	375
Logge, Hon. Heneage, gentleman usher, and quarterly waiter to his Majesty (exclusive of occa- sional fees)	68
Phipps, Edmund, clerk of deli- veries, ordnance, and a lieut.- gen. of the army	1,043
Taylor, Sir Herbert, military secretary to the commander- in-chief, pension for services as	

private secretary to her late
Majesty Queen Charlotte, and
master of St. Catherine's Hos-
pital, and a major-general in the
army 3,733 |

Wilmot, Robert John, under
secretary-of-state (colonies) .. 2,000 |

No. 3.—*Members holding Offices or Pensions
for Life under Grants from the Crown:—*

Cuff, James, late treasurer to
barrack department in Ireland 400 |

Dundas, Right Hon. William,
lord register, &c. of Scotland,
keeper of the signet ditto, and
register of sasines 4,399 |

Macdonald, James, clerk of the
privy seal, salary, 400l. all given
by him to his deputy |

Scott, Hon. Wm. Henry John,
register of affidavits in the court
of chancery for life, executed
by deputy; clerk of the letters
patent to the court of chancery
for life, by deputy; and re-
ceiver of fines in the court of
chancery. One of the cursi-
tors for London and Middlesex,
for life; duty executed by de-
puty. Clerk of the crown in
chancery, reversion. The of-
fice of the execution of the laws
and statutes concerning bank-
rupts, in reversion 2,293 |

Stanhope, Hon. James Hamilton,
commissioner of aliens; duty
executed by deputy, and a pen-
sion: a lieutenant-colonel in
the army 560 |

Stewart, Right Hon. Sir John,
bart., late attorney-general of
Ireland 1,865 |

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, bart.
lieutenant-colonel, on half-pay,
of Denbigh militia, 11s. per
diem 209 |

No. 4.—*Members holding Offices for a Term
of Years under Grant from the Crown,
or other Public Officers:—*

Pennant, George Hay Dawkins,
bailiff of the hundred of Uchef,
in Carmarthenshire 15 |

No. 5.—*Members holding Offices for Life
under Appointments from the Chiefs in
the Courts of Justice:—*

Courtenay, William, master in
chancery, and office of writs
and subpoenas 3,600 |

Dowdeswell, John Edm., master
in chancery 2,698 |

Fitz-Gibbon, Hon. Rich., usher
and register of affidavits, court
of chancery in Ireland 3,534 |

Wrottesley, Henry, cursitor for
Lincoln and Somerset, duty
executed by deputy 197 |

No. 6.—*Pensions or Sinécures, or Offices
chiefly executed by Deputy, held by Members.*

Bentinck, Lord William Henry
Cavendish |

Cavendish, clerk of the pipe; a lieut.-gen. and col. of the eleventh dragoons	1,150
Jocelyn, Hon. John, superannua- tion allowance on the Irish establishment	650
Morland, Sir Scrope Bernard, bart., two annuities on $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties, 300 <i>l.</i> each	600
Pechell, Sir Thos. Brooke, bart., servant of her late Majesty, and a major-gen. in the army	200
Villiers, Right Hon. J. Charles, warden and chief justice of Eyre North of Trent, and clerk or prothonotary of pleas at Lancaster, by letters patent..	4,878
No. 7.—Members holding the Reversion of Offices under the Crown, after one or more Lives.	
Jenkinson, Hon. Charles Cecil Hope, reversion of office of clerk of pleas, Lancaster....	2,795
Wellesley, Richard, reversion of office, chief remembrancer of the court of exchequer in Ireland	3,694

RUSSIA.

This government indicates activity and uneasiness. Its gazettes have lately contained various denouncements of liberty and civilization, and some paragraphs relative to the Constitution of Spain, which portend mischief. The Russian army is even said to have given indications of an intelligent and perturbed spirit; and Poland is reported to be far from satisfied with its incorporation with Siberia. The Emperor, however, is on his way to the Congress, to meet other potentates and plenipotentiaries, for the benefit either of kings or of people. Time will show; for, happily, neither kings nor people can control events, however much they wish or affect to do so.

SPAIN.

The equivocal and treacherous ministers whom Ferdinand has countenanced about his person, have by late events been superseded by a patriotic administration, which enjoys the confidence of the nation, and identifies it with the government.

In the mean time, the conspiracies which the former administration, aided by foreign courts, had organized in various provinces, have broken out; and, although they were suppressed in some places, yet on the *French* frontiers they proved in general too strong for the authorities, and Catalonia has become the prey of civil war. It may however be hoped, that the constitu-

tional ministry will soon bring a sufficient force to bear on the districts in possession of the banditti, which have whimsically assumed the denomination of "the Army of the Faith." It will be a stratagem as strange and desperate as it is probable and dangerous, if the friends of despotism should endeavour to blend their odious and rotten cause with that of the Christian religion; but of this impious expedient all true Christians will beware.

Portugal enjoys repose, and has, it is said, offered an auxiliary army to the Spanish Constitutionalists, which the latter do not require.

GREECE.

It turned out to be true, as noticed in our last, that some intrepid Greeks contrived, with the subtlety and courage of their national character, to conduct some fire-ships into the middle of the Turkish fleet, lying in guilty security at Scio. They set fire to the Admiral's ship, of 140 guns and 2000 men, which was burnt, and the greater part of these agents of legitimacy and the Holy Alliance perished, together with that monster the Capitan Pasha, who had committed such unparalleled atrocities in Scio. Two other ships were also destroyed, and the whole dispersed.

This event has conferred new energy on the Greeks, and they have beaten the Turks in several engagements by land, so as to have rendered the southern parts of Greece free.

In the mean time, the legitimate Turkish government, depending like other branches of the Holy Alliance on its armed slaves, has been, like some of them, endangered by its own means. The Janissaries revolted in Constantinople, and, after committing frightful slaughters on the unarmed citizens, threatened the seraglio itself. Asiatic banditti were now resorted to, and, after a desperate and bloody conflict, the Janissaries were overpowered, and one of the usual triumphs of legitimacy was displayed in "the execution of thousands of the Janissaries, and their adherents. The executioners, it seems, could not work with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the vengeance of their employers, and the victims "were tied together, and thrown into the sea."

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is confirmed that Iturbide, by a stratagem, has contrived to get himself

self nominated Emperor of MEXICO. His proclamation on the occasion has reached Europe, and is specious and hypocritical enough; but, as these Asiatic titles are exotics in America, and little accord with the spirit of revolutions, it can scarcely happen otherwise than that his vanity will prove his destruction, and lead to a mischievous civil war. Already accounts have arrived that parts of the army, and some of the provinces, protest against the measure. The Spaniards called Montezuma Emperor; but he was no more than the Patriarch or President of his people. Old Spain still holds the Castle of Vera Cruz.

In COLUMBIA victory attends President Bolivar, who has extended his territory to Quito in the Andes, and to Guyaquil on the Pacific; so that Columbia seems likely to include the

Amazons, or the immense track lying between 3° S. and 12° N. and from 52° to 77° W. long. that is, 1700 miles by 1000, equal to the United States of North America.

In BRAZIL, a prince of the stock of the European legitimates, the son of the Constitutional King of Portugal, manifests a disposition to maintain the independance of those vast provinces, under a mixed form of government.

In PERU the republican cause appears to retrograde, owing to the ambition of San Martin and his quarrel with Lord Cochrane.

CHILI and BUENOS AYRES have become settled independant states, under republican forms; and the government of Buenos Ayres appears to be engaged in works of public improvement.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JULY 29.—In the House of Commons, this day, Lord Holland presented a petition from Ipswich against the Alien Bill. Lord Liverpool moved the third reading of the Bill, which was opposed by Lords Holland and Darnley.—Contents, 22; non-contents, 16: majority for the Bill, 6.

Aug. 6.—Parliament prorogued by the King in person, until the 8th of October.

— 7.—At a Court Leet held in the parish of St. Giles's, the removal of Dyot-street, and all the bye-lanes and alleys leading from George-street, was agreed on, as also several other important improvements in that neighbourhood.

— 10.—The King left town on his progress to Edinburgh. He proceeded by land to Greenwich, where he embarked on board the Royal George yacht, and was towed down the river by a steam vessel. Thousands of persons had assembled to witness the embarkation, which was altogether a brilliant spectacle.

Same day.—Two men fined 20s. each at Guildhall, for violently beating horses in Smithfield, in violation of the recent Act of Parliament, to prevent the brutal treatment of cattle.

— 11.—A fire broke out on the extensive plate-glass manufactory of Messrs. Reed and Co. in Upper East Smithfield, which was soon reduced to a heap of ruins. The property destroyed is said to be worth 100,000*l*.

— 12.—The Marquis of Londonderry put an end to his existence, at his seat at North Cray, in Kent. A Coroner's inquest was held on the following day, when

the jury gave their assent to the following verdict: "That on Monday, Aug. 12, and for some time previously, the Marquis of Londonderry, under a grievous disorder did labour and languish, and became in consequence delirious, and of insane mind; and that whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steel, he did inflict on the left side of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of which he instantly died; and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death."

— 14.—The extensive patent rope manufactory of Mr. Dun, at Stepney, together with the whole of the machinery, &c. entirely consumed by fire.

— 15.—The King landed at Leith, where he was received with considerable eclat by the assembled multitude.

— 20.—Public funeral of the late Marquis of Londonderry in Westminster Abbey. The procession included upwards of sixty private carriages.

MARRIED.

B. Golding, M.D. to Sarah Pelerin, only daughter of W. Blew, esq. of Warwick-street, Pall Mall.

L. Slater, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Mary, second daughter of John Rose, esq. of Kentish Town.

L. Stephenson, esq. of Clapham Common, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Rixon.

R. Cook, esq. R.A. to S. Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Waddilove, esq.

John Coverdale, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mrs. Clarke, of Bedford-row.

Dr. R. Bright, of Bloomsbury-square, to M. L.

M. L. Babington, third daughter of Dr. B. of Aldermanbury.

Capt. T. Haviside, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Snaith, eldest daughter of the late W. S. esq.

The Rev. G. Preston, second son of the Rev. Mr. Preston, of Stanfield-hall, Norfolk, to Emma, eldest daughter of Richard Van Heythuysen, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

Sir E. West, to Lucretia Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Sir M. B. Folkes, bart. of Hillington-hall, Norfolk.

H. Long, esq. eldest son of Edw. Long, esq. of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, to Lady C. Walpole, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Orford.

Mr. C. Street, of Arundel, Sussex, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. J. Lear, of Holloway.

L. Peel, esq. third son of Sir R. Peel, to the Right Hon. Lady Jane Lennox, fourth daughter of the Duchess Dowager of Richmond.

G. Clarke, esq. of Sion-place, Isleworth, to Ellen Sarah, the youngest daughter of Alex. Spicer, esq.

Mons. Jacques W. Marillier, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Miss S. M. Aspland, of Hackney.

Edward, third son of J. Hanson, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford, to Lydia Maria, third daughter of J. Blunt, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

Mr. J. Rowson, of Acre-lane, Clapham, to Harriet, youngest daughter of J. Neck, esq. of Reading.

T. K. Crow, esq. Sevenoaks, to Laura, only child of Mr. W. Hodson, of Holborn.

C. C. Deacon, esq. of Milk-street, to Mrs. Baxter, of Belle-vue-lodge, Reigate.

H. Packham, esq. of Tottenham, to Miss Rebecca Foot.

Mr. S. C. Wiltshire, of Cornhill, to Sarah, second daughter of J. Goodchild, esq. of Tooley-street.

R. F. Beauchamp, esq. of Tetton-house, Somerset, to Eliza, only daughter of J. Westbrook, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

H. W. Burgess, esq. to Sabrina Stirling, eldest daughter of P. Gilbert, esq. of Earl's-court.

DIED.

In Albemarle-street, the *Hon. Mrs. Lane Fox*, widow of the late J. L. Fox, esq. M.P. of Bramham Park, York, and Castle Lanesbro', in Leitrim, Ireland. Mrs. Fox was Marcia Pitt, second daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Lord Rivers and Lady Ligonier. Her disorder was dropsy of the chest, which terminated her existence, in the precise manner as the illness of her relative, the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt.

In Welbeck-street, *Lady Blair*, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Blair, K.C.B.

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In Mark-lane, 74, *John Inglis, esq.* Mr. I. was found dead in a closet adjoining his chamber, with a discharged pistol lying near him. An inquest was held on his body on the same day, when the jury returned a verdict,—“that the deceased shot himself at a time when he was in a state of mental derangement.”

At Loddegis-buildings, Hackney, 75, *Christian*, wife of R. Harris, esq. deeply regretted by all who knew her.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, after a severe illness, the wife of Mr. John Cole, of the Inner Temple.

At Camden Town, 66, *W. Clulow, esq.* sincerely lamented by his family and friends.

At the Jamaica Coffee house, Cornhill, 65, *Mr. P. Grubb*.

In Bryanstone-square, *Charlotte*, daughter of Mr. T. Higgins.

At Blackheath, 19, *C. Wallis, esq.* eldest son of Mr. C. W. of Long Acre.

In Hertford-street, the *Rev. T. Coombe*, D.D. prebendary of Canterbury.

In Wesleyan-place, Kentish Town, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and patience, 22, *Mary Ann*, only daughter of Mr. J. Harris, deeply regretted by her parents and all who knew her.

81, *Robert Crawford, esq.* of Nelson's-place, Kent-road.

At Croydon, 84, *Mr. James Dickson*, of Covent-garden, F.L.S. and Vice-President of the Horticultural Society of London: his attainments in botanical knowledge were well known to all scientific persons, and his amiable disposition and integrity of conduct have long endeared him to an extended circle of friends.

In Middlesex-place, New-road, *Mr. J. Mackinder*, a most respectable practitioner as surgeon and apothecary; his loss will be sincerely regretted by the poor of the neighbourhood, to whom he was a constant and liberal benefactor.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, *James*, eldest son of the late James Edwards, esq. of Pall Mall, and Harrow-on-the-Hill.

At Ealing Common, 82, *Peter Le Cornue, esq.*

At Chiswick, 61, the *Rev. Robt. Lowth*, only son of the late Bishop of London, rector of Hinton, Hants, and one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Paddington, 65, *G. Spence, esq.* late Maritime Surveyor to the Admiralty.

At Finchley, 36, *Mr. Brisco Ray*.

At Clapham, 51, *Elizabeth*, wife of H. Scrivener, esq.

At Kingston, 29, *Mrs. S. Garner*.

In Upper Seymour-street, 57, *S. Keke-wich, esq.* of Peamore, Devon.

In Oxendon-street, 14, *Elizabeth*, second daughter of Mr. J. Wetherley.

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At the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, Dr. Kelly, of Cambridge. The doctor had gone there with his daughter, for the purpose of showing her the building.

On Ludgate-hill, Louisa, wife of Mr. W. Cantherley.

Aged 30, Percy Bysshe Shelley, esq. eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, of Castle Goring, bart. He perished at sea, in a storm, with his friend, Capt. Williams, of the Fusileers, off Via Reggia, on the coast of Italy. He had been at Pisa, and was returning to his villa at Lerici. Mr. Shelley was the author of "Cenci," a tragedy; "Queen Mab," and several minor pieces, which prove him to have been a man of highly-cultivated genius. His last work was "Hellas," a dramatic poem, called forth by the recent events in Greece, in which he took the warmest interest, and dedicated it to Prince Alexander Maurocordato, whose friendship he enjoyed, and for whom he expressed the highest admiration.

In Cadogan-place, 93, Mr. J. Wadmore.

In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, Maria, wife of John Beardmore, esq. after a short illness.

Mr. Lake, steward to Lord Colchester. He was proceeding up Ludgate-hill, on his way to Norwich, by the coach, when he fell off the seat, and instantly expired.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. George Hutchinson, many years painter to the King.

In Russell-street, Covent Garden, 80, Mr. Bourdillon.

In Grove-crescent, Camberwell, George Eades, esq.

In Northampton-square, 66, Sarah, wife of P. Bodkin, esq.

In Grenville-street, 50, John Reid, M.D. a gentleman whose talents have long been respected by the readers of the Monthly Magazine. Besides the ingenious reports in this Miscellany, he was the author of a work on Consumption, and of another on Hypochondriasis, which last has been extensively read, and much admired for the elegance of its diction and the soundness of its views. Dr. Reid was a native of Leicester, classically educated at the Dissenting Academies of Daventry and Hackney, and medically at Edinburgh. He lately married a daughter of W. Sturch, esq. of Southampton-row; and his premature death, in the prime of life, is much regretted by a large family and friendly circle.

At his apartments in Skinner-street, 67, Thomas Hinton Burley Oldfield, esq. the well known and much respected author of the "History of the Boroughs," and many years actively engaged in the political world, in an extensive connexion with the boroughs of England, the returns for many

of which he was in the habit of managing, as agent for proprietor or candidate. Mr. O. was a native of Derbyshire, and, since the year 1777, has been connected with the various societies for Parliamentary Reform,—the necessity of which no man knew better than himself. He ranked among his friends Sir George Saville, Dr. Jebb, Dr. Wyvil, Granville Sharpe, Major Cartwright, J. H. Tooke, and indeed all the supporters of civil liberty in his time. Happy in a cheerful temper, he was still more happy in a fine and prosperous family,—two of his sons being settled as merchants at Baltimore, and others in promising situations.

At Hackney, 74, Mr. William Butler, writing-master. A further notice of this highly respectable, amiable, and very useful member of society, will appear in our next Number.

Lately, at an advanced period of life, John Stephenson, esq. of Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. A numerous family, and a large circle of friends, sincerely attached by long esteem and gratitude, have by this event suffered a great and irreparable loss. His mind, habitually addicted to reflection and philosophical investigation, was amply stored with knowledge, and in the communication of it to others he was not at all reserved. His conversation was enlivened with agreeable anecdote; and, from the sources of his extensive reading, as well as from his actual acquaintance with men and things, he never failed to instruct and delight all who assembled around his hospitable board. Mr. S. was well versed in natural history, and was a good practical chemist. Botany was his favourite study; and, nothing but his unceasing anxiety to promote the prosperity of the various branches of his family, during his latter years, detained him so long in the metropolis. Mr. S. was a member of his Majesty's council at Pensacola, West Florida, and agent victualler in the years 1776, 7, and 8, and until the town was taken after a brave defence, by Don Galviz, Governor of New Orleans. On his return to England he became ultimately the first partner in the banking-house of Stephenson, Remington, and Co. and leaves behind him a respectable and amiable family.

At Gordon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, Hunter Blair, esq. M.P. after a week's illness. This gentleman was recognized in the first circles as an accomplished classical scholar; he spoke, with fluency, the French, Italian, and German languages, and had attained considerable proficiency in the Fine Arts. He was most assiduous in the discharge of his parliamentary duties; and, as a member of the Agricultural Committee, he displayed a thorough knowledge of the subject under consideration. In

In politics he sided with the administration, and was a staunch advocate for the established church. He was particularly zealous in the House of Commons in promoting the interest of Scotland; and, amongst other beneficial measures introduced by him, that of compelling the Scotch counties to bear a proportion of the expense of rebuilding and repairing the jails of the Royal Burghs, has proved of the first importance. In private life he was beloved by men of all parties, and his memory will long be cherished in the county of Wigton, which he had represented since the retirement of Sir William Stewart in 1817.

At North Cray, Kent, aged 53, *Robert Stewart, Marquess of Londonderry*, better known by the name of Lord Castlereagh, under which he has filled various public employments during the last twenty-six years; and, for the last ten years, has been regarded as the efficient minister of the country. Having died by his own hands in a sudden fit of delirium, while in the plenitude of power, and only a few days before he was to set out on another expedition to one of those congresses of sovereigns, held for the apparent purpose of retarding liberty and civilization, the sudden catastrophe has excited an universal interest, and induced the editors of newspapers to give details which supersede our biographical collections. He was the only surviving son of Robert Stewart, esq. of Mount-Stewart in the county of Down, by Lady S. F. Seymour, sister of the late Marquis of Hertford. He was educated at Armagh, sent to Cambridge in 1786; and, in 1789, was elected M.P. for his native county to the Irish parliament by the patriotic interest, and succeeded, owing to the violence with which, in speaking and writing, he declared himself in favour of parliamentary and other reforms. In 1796, his father was created an earl, and he became Lord Castlereagh; and, in 1798, he filled the office of chief secretary of the Lord Lieutenant Camden, and was the object of much reproach on account of the cruelties practised against the unsuccessful Irish. He afterwards co-operated under Cornwallis in effecting the union, and soon after was appointed president of the Board of Control. In 1805 he became minister-of-war. He retired from office on the death of Pitt; and, in the subsequent general election, lost his election for Down, but obtained a seat for Boroughbridge. In 1807, he again became war-minister, but resigned after the Walcheren expedition, and had a duel with Canning, in which the latter was wounded. In 1811, he was appointed minister-of-foreign-affairs, and held that important office till his death, and at a time when Europe has been more than once re-modelled, in which

arrangements he played a very distinguished and influential, if not a praiseworthy or British part. The length of the late session of parliament, (during which he was the acting minister in the House of Commons,) the ill-success of the conspiracy in Spain, the degree of his connexion with which has not yet transpired, and some alledged, though not yet acknowledged differences with his royal master on Friday the 9th, seem to have upset his mind, and led him on Monday the 12th to commit suicide. But, as the circumstances of this tragical event are given to the world in the clear evidence of Dr. Bankhead before the coroner's inquest, we shall preserve it entire.—“On Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, I received a note from Lady Londonderry, desiring me to come as soon as I could to see the Marquis of Londonderry, at his house in St. James's-square. Her note stated that she was very anxious about his lordship, as she thought he was very ill and very nervous; that they were to leave town for North Cray at seven o'clock in the evening, and that she hoped I would come before that hour. I arrived in St. James's-square at six o'clock, and found my lord and lady alone in the drawing-room. Upon feeling his pulse I conceived him to be exceedingly ill. He complained of a severe head-ache, and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale, and was very much distressed in his manner. I told him that I thought it was necessary that he should be cupped, and that I would stay and dine with his lady and himself whilst the cupper came. The cupper soon arrived, and took seven ounces of blood from the nape of his lordship's neck. After the operation was performed, he stated that he was very much relieved, and I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the sofa for half an hour; and, as he had scarcely eaten the whole day, to take a cup of tea before he got into the carriage to return to North Cray. He followed my advice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he remained very tranquil. After this he drank two cups of tea. I waited until I saw my lady and himself get into the carriage in order to return to North Cray. Before his departure, his lordship said, that, as I must be sure he was very ill, he expected that I would come to North Cray, and stay all Saturday night; and, if possible, all Sunday. I sent with him some opening medicines, which he was to take early on Saturday, in order that I might know the effect they had produced on my arrival. I know that he took these powders on Saturday. I arrived at North Cray about seven o'clock on Saturday evening. I understood that his lordship had not been out of bed all day, and I immediately proceeded to his bed-room. On entering his bed-room, I observed that his manner of looking at me expressed

expressed suspicion and alarm. He said it was very odd that I should come into his bed-room first, before going into the dining-room below. I answered that I had dined in town, and, knowing that the family were at dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Upon this, he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly: it was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave in my manner, and that something must have happened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I had any thing unpleasant to tell him? I answered, ‘No; that I was surprised at his question, and the manner in which it was proposed.’ He then said, ‘the truth was, that he had reason to be suspicious in some degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last person who would engage in any thing that would be injurious to him.’ His manner of saying this was so unusual and so disturbed, as to satisfy me that he was, at the moment, labouring under mental delusion. I entreated him to be very tranquil, and prescribed for him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined him to barley-water, and allowed him slops only. I remained with him during Saturday night, and till one o’clock on Sunday morning. Though his fever was not very high during any part of this time, yet the incoherence of his speech, and the uncomfortableness of his manner, continued unaltered. During Sunday I visited him frequently, and continued with him in the evening till half-past 12 o’clock. I advised him to be as tranquil as possible, and told him that I would endeavour to persuade my lady to come to bed. I slept in a room very near that of his lordship. On Monday morning, about 7 o’clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady Londonderry’s maid, came to my room door, and asked if I was dressed, telling me, ‘my lord wished to see me by-and-bye.’ I answered, that I was ready to come that moment; but Mrs. Robinson said, that she did not wish me to come then, because her ladyship had not left the bed-room. In about half an hour, she returned again, and said, that his lordship would be glad to see me immediately, as her ladyship was putting on her gown, in order to go into her own dressing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord Londonderry’s bed-room, I observed that the door of the latter was open, and could perceive that his lordship was not in it. In an instant Mrs. Robinson said to me, ‘His lordship has gone into his dressing-room.’ I stepped into his dressing-room, and saw him in his dressing-gown, standing with his front towards the window, which was opposite to the door at which I entered. His face was directed towards the ceiling. Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my step, he exclaimed, “*Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm—’tis all over.*” As quickly as possible I ran to

him, thinking he was fainting and going to fall. I caught him in my arms as he was falling, and perceived that he had a knife in his right hand, very firmly clinched, and all over blood. I did not see him use it: he must have used it before I came into the room. In falling he declined upon one side, and the blood burst from him like a torrent from a watering-pot. I was unable to support him, and he fell out of my arms. I think the wound must have been inflicted as soon as I put my foot on the threshold of the door, as its nature was such that the extinction of life must have followed it in the twinkling of an eye. I think that not less than two quarts of blood flowed from him in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did not elapse from the moment of my entering the room until he died, and during that time he said not a word except that which I have already mentioned. It was impossible that any human being could have inflicted the wound but himself. Having known him intimately for the last thirty years, I have no hesitation in saying that he was perfectly insane when he committed this act. I had noticed a great decline in the general habit of his health for some weeks prior to his death; but I was not aware of the mental delusion under which he was labouring till within three or four days of his decease.” Dr. Bankhead also put in as evidence the following letter, addressed to him on Friday by the DUKE of WELLINGTON:

“Dear Sir—I called upon you with the intention of talking to you on the subject of the health of Lord Londonderry, and to request of you that you will call on him. I told his lordship that he was unwell, and particularly requested him to send for you, but, lest he should not, I sincerely hope that you will contrive, by some pretence, to go down to his lordship. I have no doubt he is very unwell: he appears to me to have been exceedingly harassed, much fatigued, and over-worked during the late session of parliament; and I have no doubt he labours under mental delirium; at least, this is my impression. I beg you’ll never mention to any body what I have told you respecting his lordship.”

The jury, of course, brought in a verdict of insanity, and his remains have since been interred in Westminster Abbey. In addition to these common-place facts, we may be permitted, as personal observers of the departed minister, and of his measures, to state our opinions of his public character. Politics, and public affairs, were identified with his existence, and constituted at once his business and his pleasures, and he pursued them with incessant and unwearied activity. But, unhappily, his industry was directed by none of those liberal principles which have been established by reason, philosophy, and the printing-

printing-press; but he acted, or was made to act, as though there was no intelligence abroad, as though mankind were incapable of reasoning, and as though he had been the minister of an absolute prince in the 15th century. Without sound theory, and with superficial knowledge of those principles of public policy in which society at large are in our times so well informed; his measures and practices consisted of vulgar expedients, shifts, and evasions, suggested by the urgency of the moment. He was steady and intelligible in nothing but in his hatred of public liberty, and of all liberal principles; in his obsequiousness to foreign despots, to whom he prostituted the power and honour of England; and in his systematic malignity against all who endangered his power, or that of the oligarchs of whose prejudices he was the faithful slave. Living in times when thousands in the middle ranks of life were better qualified than himself to direct the affairs of a nation, he was honestly despised by nine of every ten of his contemporaries, not only in England, but in every part of Europe, for those who are not permitted to think are nevertheless capable of feeling, and perhaps the most universally hated public name of modern times was that of Castlereagh.* Besides being industrious to excess, he was loquacious in argument, and specious in manners. Industry, loquacity, self-satisfaction, and plausibility, were personified in him. His industry rendered him an efficient minister. His loquacity qualified him to manage the House of Commons, to open debates, and to reply to opposition; and he was, from this quality, scarcely less conspicuous in the drawing-room among the ladies, or in his box at the Opera, where his cracked voice often resounded through the House. His self-satisfaction upheld him against public opinion, and the scoffs and scorn of the world, and his smiles and flushed eyes proved that he was always in good humour with himself. His plausibility enabled him to be cool when other men were impassioned, and it conferred on him the mildest tones and most submissive and graceful demeanour whenever he had any point to carry; and, on such occasions, he would, to a stranger, have appeared to be any one except himself. This may appear ill-natured, but the writer has no antipathy to the man, for he

was personally pleasant and good-humoured; but he abhors the public policy of which he was the chief agent; and, as is believed, often the instigator. Is it possible to avoid feeling horror at the events in Ireland in 1798, when he was the organ of the executive; or to resist indignation at the innumerable violations of the British constitution of which he has been the mover, supporter, and apologist; or to smother resentment at the manner in which the honour and interests of Britain have been compromised at Vienna, at Paris, at Genoa, in Poland, in Norway, in Saxony, in Spain, at Naples; and, in fine, at Elba and St. Helena, Ilchester, Manchester, and Parga, while he was ambassador-extraordinary and secretary for foreign affairs? But he died the victim of his persevering ambition—his exertions upset his own mind; and, in a fit of mental delusion, he destroyed himself; therefore is, personally, an object of pity. Be it so; and, sincerely lamenting the infirmity of human nature, we deplore the melancholy catastrophe which has befallen a frail man, sailing before the favouring gales of fortune; nevertheless, we do not lose sight of his public sins. His apologists say, he was but the able agent of a system; but he did, or did not, approve of its turpitude; and, if he did not, and yet became its zealous organ, his culpability would be greater than if he had acted from his honest convictions. His colleagues, the chancellor excepted, were inferior men, mere head-clerks in their departments; the political crimes of the cabinet attach therefore chiefly to him, as an admitted *prime minister*, as one of that unprincipled and mischievous race who act under a nominal, but constantly evaded responsibility, who are not restrained in the magnitude of their political crimes by the paucity of intellect which often characterizes royalty, nor in their scruples by the sense of honour which royalty is led to obey from habit and education.

Nothing, alas! will be gained by the world from his death. The system will find other tools as willing, and perhaps as industrious and mischievous. War will still be waged against public intelligence; and cabinets, instead of uniting themselves to knowledge, will vainly and wickedly endeavour to oppose its march. Constituted as they now are by court intrigue, nothing better can be expected, and an insane minister seems to be deemed as fit for an important mission as a sane one; but the moment the eyes of kings are opened, they will discover that nothing creates any separation of feelings between them and those of their people, but the intermediate interests of selfish and ignorant intriguers, for the intelligent people cannot do better without a sovereign head of the state, than a king can do without a people.

* In proof of this statement, we will cite a fact within our own hearing. An adjacent church is undergoing repair, and employs a considerable number of workmen, who, when they heard the news of his sudden death, instantly stopped their work and gave three cheers; farther, the people cheered publicly at his funeral, a circumstance without example in England, except the case of Governor Wall, when he was brought out of Newgate for execution. Nor ought it to be omitted to be noticed, that the church bells of Hambledon, near Portsmouth, and Laxfield, in Suffolk, were rang on the intelligence of his death reaching those places.

people. Kings seem yet to have to learn, that their interests, and that of the people, are one and the same; and that the only separate interest is in the go-betweens, or in those who, for their own purposes, seek to maintain a constant jealousy between the head and body of the state. Of the domestic character of the departed minister, every account agrees in representing it as most amiable. He appears to have been an affectionate husband and a kind master, and these qualities seem to prove, that the actions of his life were the result of his convictions, and not stimulated by mere servility or ambition. Over his honest convictions he could have no controul; at the same time it is to be lamented, that he and his colleagues, and all the members, agents, and friends of the holy alliance, have not the good sense to discover that, until their measures keep pace in liberality with the improved knowledge of mankind, resulting from the printing-press, they and mankind will live in a state either of perpetual discord, or open warfare.

[Lately at Paris, 80, the *Abbé Sicard*, the humane director of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Paris. He was born at Touseret, near Toulouse, in 1742, in which latter city he went through his studies with considerable reputation; and, when of sufficient age, he became an ecclesiastic, to the duties of which profession he at first entirely devoted his attention, and became vicar-general of Condom, canon of Bordeaux, and member of the Academy of Sciences in that city; but these he afterwards relinquished, to make himself more useful in another sphere. M. de Cicé, Archbishop of Bordeaux, having formed a design of establishing a school for the deaf and dumb in his diocese, determined to give the direction of it to the Abbé Sicard, and, for this purpose, sent him to Paris to learn the system of the celebrated Abbé de l'Epée.

On his return to Bordeaux the school was formed, and one of his first pupils was Massieu, then of age, whose astonishing progress afterwards contributed so much to increase the reputation of his master. On the death of the Abbé de l'Epée, in 1789, he was called to succeed him in the direction of the establishment at Paris. After being examined by a board composed of members selected from the three academies, he was appointed without opposition. The institution had hitherto depended for support on the liberality of individuals, and the private funds of the Abbé de l'Epée, who had dedicated his entire fortune to its maintenance. But the government, convinced of its excellence, determined to perpetuate it for the benefit of posterity: ample funds were assigned for this purpose; the convent for Celestin monks, which had been suppressed seven-

ral years before the revolution, was appropriated by the king for its residence.

In 1792, the Abbé Sicard was induced to take the oath of liberty and equality, which, however, did not protect him from the rigours which followed the 10th of August. He was arrested on the 26th of that month, in the midst of his pupils, while engaged in a task that would have excited the respect and admiration of any other persons than those who were implicated in the scenes which at this time disgraced the national character of France; he was conducted to the committee of his section at the arsenal, and afterwards to the mayoralty. The deaf and dumb pupils petitioned the assembly for the release of their humane and respected master; upon which the minister of the interior was ordered to make a report of the motives of his arrest, which, however, was never made. The abbé was retained prisoner at the mayoralty until the 2nd Sept. when he was sent back to the Abbey with several other prisoners. These removals were known at that time to be but a signal for a massacre of the unhappy prisoners. In fact, most of those who were removed with the abbé were murdered on their arrival at the Abbey; he himself would have suffered the same fate, had not Monnat, a watchmaker, covered him with his body; he was detained prisoner at the Abbey, in constant apprehension of a violent death, surrounded by murderous executioners, and the victims of their rage. In consequence of many efforts made in his favour, he was, on the 4th Sept. conducted from the Abbey to the National Assembly, where he made a speech, which was published in the newspapers. He gave a detailed account of the dangers he encountered on this occasion, in the first volume of his *Religious Annals*.

After the abbé was liberated and restored to his pupils, he was as much at ease as could be expected during the reign of terror. In the beginning of 1796, he joined the Abbé Jauffret in compiling the *Religious, Political, and Literary Annals*, but they published only the first eighteen numbers, and left the compilation of the remainder to the Abbé de Bologne. The Abbé Sicard alone continued to interest himself in this undertaking, and signed the numbers sometimes with his own name, and at others with the anagram Dracis, by which designation he was comprised after the 18th Fructidore, in the banishment of the Gazeteers, and condemned to transportation by the Directory.

He did not, however, go to Guienne, having found means to conceal himself in the Faubourg St. Marcean; he endeavoured from his retreat to soften the resentment of the directors, by protestations of submission to the established government. It is said that he was even weak enough

enough to deny having taken any part in the Annals, and that he had this denial inserted in the *Journal de Poulitier*, with which he was connected. But neither this tergiversation, the petition of his pupils, nor the interest which many persons exerted in his favour, could appease the resentment of the Directory; nor was it till after the 18th Brumaire, that the Abbé Sicard was restored to his duties. The establishment for the deaf and dumb had been much neglected in his absence; the funds necessary for the expence of the house were no longer furnished: they were not satisfied with depriving the deaf and dumb of their master, but wished also to deprive them of the only source of consolation they were capable of enjoying in their affliction. These severities were discontinued on the return of the abbé, when M. Chaptal, the minister of the interior, gave the establishment his protection, and even projected plans for it, well calculated to promote its prosperity. A press was established at the institution, which was put in activity in December, 1800, and by which the deaf and dumb, in a short time, became acquainted with the art of printing. From this press the abbé published most of his works. The public exercises of the abbé attracted much attention; he took great pleasure in them, as they contributed to increase the popularity of his system by the success of his pupils, and the proofs they gave of a sound understanding. He frequently exhibited Massieu, whose intelligence and sagacity were admired by all Paris; he was the abbé's favourite pupil, and the one who first gave splendour and reputation to the system in which he was instructed. His name was not less celebrated in foreign states than in France. The exercises of his pupils were an object of curiosity with all foreigners on their arrival at Paris; he took great pleasure in exhibiting them, and explaining his system and the improvements he made upon that of the Abbé de l'Épée. He had the honour to receive the sovereign pontiff, who blessed the chapel of the institution, which ceremony is recorded by an inscription. He also presented the pope with several of his works, among which was a prayer-book for the use of the deaf and dumb, printed by themselves. It is singular that Bonaparte could never endure the Abbé Sicard; whatever was the cause of this antipathy seems doubtful, but it was as incessant as well known. He never visited the establishment, though he often passed the house: he refused to confirm the nomination of the abbé as a prebendary of Notre Dame, and would not give him the decoration of the legion of honour, of which he was very prodigal. The abbé, on an occasion of great embarrassment, having once demanded an audience, re-

ceived, instead of assistance, a harsh and uncourteous answer. On the 28th June, 1808, he lost his friend, the Abbé Bonnefoux, formerly general superior of the doctrinaires, and director of the charitable institutions at Paris. It is thought, that, had the Abbé Bonnefoux lived, his advice would have saved the abbé from the vexations which afterwards afflicted him, when an excessive easiness of temper and a blind confidence in some intriguers exposed him to the most mortifying privations. He had accepted bills of accommodation, which were perverted, and he, in consequence, was prosecuted for their amount. The arrangements which he was obliged to make with his creditors to liquidate these debts, which he had never contracted, reduced him to a state next to poverty. He appropriated his salary for the payment of these debts, sold his carriage and furniture, and reserved but a small pension for his own maintenance. In a few years he discharged himself from the difficulties, but it appears that new misfortunes, or new acts of imprudence, reduced him, at the decline of life, to similar privations. It is, however, some consolation in alluding to these afflicting circumstances, to know that the abbé was in them a victim to the goodness of his heart: he was in his private expenses moderate and economical, but not sufficiently experienced to avoid the snares laid for him by avaricious and designing flatterers. His health was declining for several years. These vexations made sensible inroads on his constitution; every means were taken to remove the malady, but they could not prescribe remedies for his diseased mind.

Besides his situation of director and principal instructor of the school for the deaf and dumb, he was a titular chaplain of Notre Dame; one of the managers of the Hospital des Quinze Vingts, and of the Establishment des Travailleurs-Aveugles; he was member of the second class of the Institute from its establishment; and one of the commissioners named for abridging the Dictionary of the French Language. He was, besides, associated with several foreign academies, and decorated with orders by several monarchs. In 1817 he visited England, where he received the most flattering reception.

L'Abbé Sicard had the courage to introduce the deaf and dumb to the career of metaphysics. There is in his *Cours d'Instruction d'un Sourd-muet*, a development of the means he adopted, by which it may be judged what time, industry, feelings, and patience, were required, to bring the minds of his pupils to notions which did not seem adapted to their capacity. His works have, without doubt, been principally advantageous in respect to religion; the genius, doctrine, and precepts of which

which he taught his pupils better by his own method than by any other.

The chief works of the Abbé Sicard are, 'Un Memoire sur l'Art d'Instruire les Sourds-muets,' 1789; 'Catechisme à l'Usage des Sourds-muets,' 1796; 'Mannal de l'Enfance,' 1796; 'Elemens de Grammaire générale,' 1799, 2 vols.; 'Cours d'Instruction d'un Lourd-muet,' 1800, reprinted in 1803; 'Journée Chrétienne d'un Sourd-muet,' 1805; 'Theorie des Signes,' 1808, 2 vols. He also published an edition of Hartley's English work, 'De l'Homme et de ses Facultés; Des Tropes de Dumarsais, and du Dictionnaire généalogique de l'Ecriture Sainte.' He projected a system of universal writing, which he developed in a book written for the purpose, published in 1797. In 1817, 'Une Vie de la Dauphine, Mère du Roi,' in 12mo. was published, to which he prefixed his name, but there is reason to believe that he only lent the authority of his name to the work.

The obsequies of the Abbé Sicard were celebrated at Notre Dame. The funeral was attended by the members of the academy, the directors of the establishment of the deaf and dumb, and his young pupils. After divine service, the body was taken to the burying-ground du Père de la Chaise, where funeral orations were pronounced over his tomb. M. Bigot Préameu spoke in the name of the academy, and M. Lafond Ladebat in the name of the directors of the establishment.

He was succeeded by M. l'Abbé Goude-lin, who is at this time professor of the establishment for the deaf and dumb at Bordeaux, and to whom M. Sicard had, a few days before his death, entrusted his pupils by this little note:—'My dear brother,—Ready to die, I bequeath to you my dear children. I bequeath their souls to your piety, their bodies to your care, their intellectual faculties to your enlightened capacity. Perform this noble task, and I die tranquil.']

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SOCIETY of Arts is about to be formed at Newcastle, under very favourable auspices.

At the late Durham assizes, Robert Peat, aged 50, was found guilty of murdering his cousin, of the same name, by putting laudanum into a pot which was boiling for dinner. The prisoner was executed.

At the same assizes an action was brought by the clergy of Durham, represented by their diocesan against Mr. Williams, the patriotic editor of the Durham Chronicle, for libel. Mr. Brougham, in behalf of Mr. Williams, made a powerful appeal to the jury, in which he urged the right to free discussion upon public actions. The jury returned a verdict confirming the libel.

Married.] Mr. R. Craig, to Miss M. Clark; Mr. T. Smith, of the Side, to Mrs. Youll, of Vine-lane; Mr. J. Ness, to Miss J. Grant; Mr. G. Carr, to Miss A. Clark: all of Newcastle.—James Spencer, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss M. Wilkinson, of Greystoke.—Mr. N. Johnson, R.N. to Miss E. Hogg, both of North Shields.—Mr. G. Chipcase, jun. of Darlington, to Miss M. Wilson, of Bishopwearmouth.—The Rev. T. C. Winscom, to Miss E. M. Clutterbuck, both of Warkworth.—Mr. J. C. Anderson, of Jesmond-house, to Miss Losh, of Point Pleasant.—Mr. C. Parker, of Blyth, to Miss Smith, of Crofton.—Mr. C. Carr, of Wagtail-hall, to Miss Bolam, of Rothbury.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Blackett-street, 67, Mrs. M. Clark.—In Collingwood-

street, 23, Mr. J. F. Stirling, much and deservedly lamented.—Mr. C. Seymour, greatly regretted.—In Westgate-street, 72, Mrs. Fairbairn; 45, Mr. R. Naisbet; 29, Mrs. Warburton.—Mr. J. Robinson.—In Sandgate, Mrs. Bell.

At Gateshead, 57, Mr. J. Hutchinson.—83, Mr. F. Bramwell.—56, Mr. R. Bruce.—At the Windmill-hills, 49, Mr. G. Halbert.—19, Mrs. Croger.

At North Shields, 66, Mr. J. Roxby.—Mrs. M. Ord.—99, Mr. R. Douthwaite.—69, Mr. R. French.

At Bishopwearmouth, 32, Mrs. Powe.—56, Mr. P. Dixon, of Sunderland.

At Darlington, 52, Mrs. Witherell.

At Alnwick, at an advanced age, Mrs. G. Downey.—Mrs. J. Graham.

At Alnham, 40, Mrs. A. Marshall, justly lamented.—At Castle Eden, 92, Mr. W. Harding.—At Denton, 85, Mr. R. Blythman.—At Middleton Tyas, 67, Mr. R. Bonner.—At Seaton, 63, the Rev. T. Le Mesurier, rector of Haughton le Skerne.—At East Ord, 24, Miss E. Logan.—At Whorlton, 74, Mr. W. Robson.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hannah Weatherburn, in her 67th year. She was the daughter of a respectable farmer in the county of Northumberland, and received a very limited education; but, endued with superior understanding, she soon discovered a taste for reading, and by her own voluntary exertions became possessed of one of the most enlightened minds. In the year 1800 she was made librarian to the Subscription Library at Sunderland; and, in that situation, continued twelve years. She executed the trust reposed in her with such

such perfect fidelity, and with such accuracy and obliging attention to the wishes of the subscribers, that the loss of her as a librarian is still a source of great regret. After relinquishing the situation of librarian, she for some time kept a circulating library of her own; but, in the end of the year 1816, finding her health declining, she gave it up, and withdrew on a very narrow income to a private situation. But in her retirement she was not forgotten by her numerous friends, who justly appreciated her excellence. Her understanding and knowledge were perhaps her least recommendations. Few persons ever possessed so generous and humane a disposition, more delicacy of feeling, or elevation of mind; through a lingering illness, she continued to experience to the last moment of her life, the constant, kind attention of her friends, a proof how highly true virtue, unaided by the slightest adventitious circumstance, may command friendship and reverence!

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The operative weavers of Carlisle are in great distress from want of employment; two bodies lately left the city to emigrate to America.

At a recent meeting of the Abbey Holm Agricultural Society, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

“That it is highly expedient that a petition should be presented to Parliament, setting forth the depressed state of agriculture, and the indispensable necessity of further mitigation of, or exemption from, those taxes which press most heavily on the landed interest.

“As dividends of the funded property are acknowledged liable to the maintenance of the poor, and only exempted therefrom from the locality of their issue,—that the said dividends ought to contribute their fair and due proportion in aid of the said maintenance.”

Married.] Mr. J. Morland, to Miss C. Mc. Dowell; Mr. R. White, to Miss A. Skales; Mr. J. Harrington, to Miss Cowen; Mr. G. Thompson, to Miss M. Lowther; Mr. J. Burnes, to Miss J. Steel; Mr. J. Baty, to Miss S. Atkin: all of Carlisle. —Mr. J. Winskell, to Miss E. Gregg; Mr. F. Winder, to Miss S. Pearson; Mr. N. Mc. Neel, to Miss S. Hodgson; Mr. T. Winter, to Miss A. Goodburn: all of Penrith. —Mr. C. Elliott, of Clifton, to Miss J. Irving, of Penrith. —Mr. R. Bellman, to Miss A. Hadwen; Mr. R. Rennison, to Miss S. Garnett: all of Kendal.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. M. Goulding. —44, Mr. James Wilson. —90, Mr. W. Johnstone. —51, Mr. Joseph Wilson. —In Lowther-street, 34, Mrs. J. Rumney. —In Scotch-street, 90, Mr. W. Johnstone.

At Penrith, 84, Mrs. J. Bainbridge. —

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35, Mr. J. Morrison; 56, Mr. W. Patrickson. —At Cockermouth, 83, Mrs. Ashbridge. —At Kendall, 38, Mr. J. Simpson. —35, Mrs. L. Hoggarth, of Kirkland.

At Holme-house, Wetheral, 49, Mr. J. Wannop, deservedly regretted. —At Gilcrux, 72, Mr. P. Paterson, much and justly respected. —At Forest-hill, near Brampton, 58, Mr. R. Hutchinson.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late Yorkshire assizes there were thirty-four prisoners for trial: fifteen were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

An inquest was lately held at York on the body of John Furnel, a private in the second, or Queen's regiment, who had received three hundred lashes for stealing a silver spoon from the officer's mess. One of the jury represented that “the bones of the back were as bare of flesh as if they had been scraped with a knife.” The commander-in-chief has ordered inquiry into this affair.

A public meeting of the reformers of Leeds was lately held there, Mr. Samuel Meede in the chair, when an address of congratulation to Mr. Wooler, on his liberation from Warwick gaol, was unanimously agreed to.

Married.] Mr. E. Brownbill, to Miss M. Poynton; Mr. Taylor, to Miss J. Hargreave; Mr. James Driver, to Miss E. Dodsworth; Mr. J. Garbutt, to Miss Bickerdike; Mr. J. Brownridge, jun. to Miss M. Rothery: all of Leeds. —Mr. J. Thackrah, of Leeds, to Miss A. Whitaker, of Halifax. —Mr. W. Lockwood, of Leeds, to Miss E. M. Mangles, of Hawkwell. —Mr. F. Scott, to Miss S. H. Wood, both of Halifax. —Mr. B. Walker, to Miss M. Nowell; Mr. J. Walton, to Miss C. F. M. Ridley: all of Wakefield. —Mr. R. Usherwood, to Miss M. Marwood, both of Whitby. —Mr. J. Weddall, of Knaresborough, to Miss A. Baines, of Plumpton. —Samuel Routh, of Draycott, to Miss R. Clark, of Doncaster, both of the Society of Friends. —John Brooks, esq. of Northgate-house, to Miss J. Laycock, of Appleton. —Henry Dowker, esq. of Lais-thorpe Lodge, to Miss J. Ware, of Stockton-house. —Mr. T. Brayshaw, of Chappel Allerton, to Miss S. Rowland, of Potterneton.

Died.] At York, in Trafalgar-street, Mrs. Kittlewell. —42, Mrs. Lea, deservedly regretted. —34, Mrs. M. Stead, much respected.

At Hull, 80, Mr. G. Mells. —59, the Rev. James Griswood, of the Unitarian Baptist Chapel. —50, Chas. Herley, esq. of Lavender-hill, near London.

At Leeds, Mrs. A. Meggeson. —74, Mr. T. Watson, suddenly. —Mrs. J. Sunderland. —In Park-square, 53, Mrs. M. Tatham, deservedly regretted. —In Park-row, 68,

B b

Mrs.

Mrs. Fothergill.—At Huddersfield, 43, Mrs. S. Carter, much respected.—94, Mr. D. Alexander.

At Wakefield, 79, Mrs. Parkhill, widow of Capt. P.—Mr. G. H. Aked.

At Armley, 38, Mr. G. Lister, greatly respected.—At Watton, Digby Legard, esq. suddenly.—At Washton, Marley Harrison, esq.—At Heslington, 84, General Coates.—At Skipton, 31, Mr. J. B. Hall.—At Catwick, 76, Mrs. S. Park.

LANCASHIRE.

A numerous body of merchants of Liverpool lately agreed to petition Parliament for acknowledgment of the independence of Columbia.

On the 31st of July, Liverpool experienced a very severe storm of hail; a considerable quantity of snow fell immediately afterwards.

A violent whirlwind did considerable damage on the 18th of July, at Burnley: several houses were unroofed, and a number of chimneys were destroyed. It tore up by the roots twenty-one oak and ash trees, in Townley-park, and did other considerable damage.

Married.] Mr. J. Knowles, to Miss A. Senior; Mr. T. Terry, to Miss J. Urquhart.—Mr. J. Bellis, to Miss H. Garside.—Mr. A. J. Barton, to Miss M. Tattersall: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Beard, of Manchester, to Miss S. Downs, of Wrenbury.—Mr. Oliver, of Manchester, to Miss M. Wright, of Warrington.—Mr. C. H. Roscow, to Miss S. Kirk; Mr. W. Sherran, to Miss E. Daniel: all of Salford.—Mr. J. Davison, of Cockspur-street, to Miss M. A. Atherton, of Bevington-hill; Mr. F. Lea, to Miss Young; Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss M. Allen: all of Liverpool.—Mr. B. H. Downing, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Dunderdale, of Dunford-house, Methley.—Thomas Atkinson, of Ardwick-green, to Jane Benbow.—Mr. T. Lee, of Bootle, to Miss A. Hankin, of Bootle-lane.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Fletcher, much respected.—In Lever-street, 27, Mrs. E. Forth.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Petty.—60, Mr. T. Marsland, regretted.—52, Mr. T. Kirk.—Miss E. J. Chiswell.—In Princes-street, 25, Miss M. Marriott.—65, Mrs. Norman.

At Salford, Mr. J. Booth, deservedly respected.

At Liverpool, 49, Mrs. A. Green.—45, Capt. W. Proctor.—35, Mrs. E. Mellor, justly regretted.—In Bold-street, Mrs. Alice Holme.—52, J. Trent Cumbebatch, esq. of Barbadoes.—In Great Crosshall-street, 60, Mr. W. Carter.—78, Mrs. A. Breeze.—77, Mrs. A. Dale.

At Bury, 77, Mr. J. Mason, deservedly regretted.

At Broughton, Mr. Harrison, greatly respected.—At Withington, 28, Mr. Robert Sheriffe, of the firm of Messrs.

Taylor and Sheriffe, of Manchester, solicitors.—At Blackrod, 83, Mrs. M. Quill.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Powell, to Mrs. J. Egerton; Mr. E. Parry, to Miss Griffiths: all of Chester.—Mr. James Bevin, of Chester, to Miss C. Starkey, of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Fleet, of Molington, to Miss C. Wynne, of Chester.—Mr. T. Leigh, of Pulford, to Miss P. Birch, of Lavister.—Mr. Pigott, of Marton, to Miss Toft, of Over.

Died.] At Chester, 50, S. Humphreys, esq. prothonotary for the county of Chester and great session of Flint.—38, Mr. J. Price, greatly respected.

At Macclesfield, 73, Miss Hooley.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Lowe.

At Davenham, Mr. W. Whitley, deservedly lamented.—At Sealand, Mrs. Gorst, generally regretted.—At the Bache, Mr. Peck.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Emery, of Derby, to Miss A. George, of Arnold.—Mr. J. P. Limb, to Miss Turner, both of Chesterfield.

Died.] At Derby, 48, Mr. Holmes.—56, Mr. W. Booth.—71, Mrs. M. B. Ward, much respected.—25, Miss E. Cantrell, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Chesterfield, 60, Mr. James Wragg.—At Buxton, 76, Mrs. Wood, deservedly regretted.

At Stanton by Dale, Mrs. Smedley.—At Wirksworth, 62, Mrs. Goodwin, widow of Dr. G.—At Hazlewood, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mawe.—At Pekkbrookfield, 73, Mr. W. Botham.—At Rowsley, Mary, wife of William Bateman, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Mortimer, of Mount-east-street, to Miss S. Gibson, of Mill-street; Mr. J. Wright, of Water-lane, to Miss Johnson, of High Pavement; Mr. S. Gilbert, to Miss A. Shoults: all of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Bland, to Miss M. Leighton; Mr. J. Motteram, to Miss E. Parker; Mr. G. Roberts, jun. to Miss S. Lang: all of Newark.—Mr. Oates, to Miss Padley, both of East Retford.—Mr. J. Bird, of Norton, to Miss A. Kitchen, of East Retford.—The Rev. J. Hurst, vicar of Beeston, to Miss M. Woolley, of Matlock.

Died.] At Nottingham, on Tollhouse-hill, 75, Mrs. Dixon.—In Kid-street, 65, Mr. G. Spencer.—In East-street, 65, Mrs. Marriott.—In Milk-street, 50, Mr. J. Dunstone.—In St. James's-street, 63, Mr. T. Riste, of Great Leake.—38, Mr. J. Mc. Leod, regretted.

At Newark, 70, Mr. J. Harrison.—92, Mr. H. Southwell.—75, Mrs. E. Gilby.

At Beeston, 92, Mrs. Worrall.—At West Bridgford, 77, Mrs. M. Coulton.—At East Retford, 58, Mrs. Reckless, deservedly

servedly regretted.—At Beeston, 63, Mr. W. Cockayne; 30, Mr. W. Cockayne, jun.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Hogg, of Wysal, to Miss T. Twells, of Grantham.—Mr. S. Mann, to Miss E. Burton, both of Grimsby.—Mr. T. Harrison, jun. of East Keal, to Miss M. A. Hill, of Spilsby.—Mr. Dales, to Miss H. Willey, both of Louth.

Died.] At Stamford, 72, G. V. Nuenberg, esq.—30, Mr. W. Wells.

At Louth, 26, Mrs. Bradshaw.—48, Mrs. S. Rysdall.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Morley.

At Freiston, Mrs. Eno, suddenly.—At Hedon, 78, Mrs. Burstall, widow of John B. esq. suddenly.—At Alford, 46, Mr. S. Taylor.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The village and neighbourhood of Quorn were lately visited by one of the most powerful whirlwinds ever recollected in that quarter. A large coach-house door was lifted from its hinges, and carried twelve yards off; a pear-tree, of great size, was astonishingly shivered to pieces; and the great trees, in front of a gentleman's house, were bent almost to the ground. A number of small birds that came within its vortex, were singularly twisted up into the air, and carried away with it, as was an umbrella, which was taken out of sight.

Married.] Mr. S. Stephenson, to Miss E. Billings, both of Hinckley.—Mr. J. Goode, of Hinckley, to Miss E. Hames, of Atherstone.—Mr. J. H. Woodward, to Miss E. Haywood, both of Castle Donington.—Mr. Newbold, of Pristrop-park, to Miss M. Annesly, of Newton Regis.—Robert Haymes, esq. of Great Glenn, to Miss Deel, of Welham Lodge.

Died.] At Leicester, 88, John Heyrick, esq. formerly town clerk.—Mr. Wheatley.—In King-street, Mr. T. Healey, much respected.—74, Mr. J. Pearson.—In the Southgate-street, 64, Mrs. E. Adams.—37, Mrs. Chester.—Mrs. Bray.

At Mountsorrel, Mrs. E. Richardson, deservedly regretted.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. M. Hawley.—At Belgrave, 84, Mrs. Brown, widow of the Rev. J. B. rector of Cold Overton.—At Gilmorton, 74, Mr. Thos. Hunt.—At Hathem, 85, the Rev. Mr. Beer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Flanagan, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Andrews, of Market Drayton.—Mr. J. C. Davies, to Miss A. Devey, both of Walsall.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Keen, widow of Witham K. esq.

At Wolverhampton, in Bilston-street, 79, Mr. R. Wigley, deservedly regretted.—In Cock-street, Miss Myra Lowe.

At Walsall, Mr. J. Lock.—Mr. Higgins, much respected.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Boniface, formerly of Chapel-house, an esteemed and regretted woman.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Nearly a thousand persons lately assembled at Birmingham, Sir Charles Wolseley in the chair, to congratulate Mr. Wooler on his liberation from Warwick gaol. An excellent dinner was served up under a large booth, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, banners, &c.; and several patriotic speeches were delivered.

Married.] Mr. T. Houlst, to Miss S. Hubbard; Mr. J. J. Taylor, to Miss E. Griffith: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Meades, of Evesham, to Miss M. Lloyd, of Birmingham.—Mr. H. Caldicott, of New John-street, Aston-road, to Miss M. Allcroft, of Worcester.—Mr. G. London, to Miss M. H. Halford, both of Heuley-in-Arden.—Mr. H. Oldfield, of Leamington, to Miss J. Toakeley, of Birmingham.—At Nuneaton, Mr. Overton, to Miss J. Greenway, of Attleborough-hall.—Mr. T. Cooper, of Polesworth, to Miss Beadman, of Market Bosworth.

Died.] At Birmingham, in New Town-row, Mrs. Fownes.—In Paul-square, 71, Mr. P. Peill.—Miss C. Wilkinson.—In Bartholomew-street, 74, Mrs. P. Hughes.—49, Mr. W. B. Frankish.—In Moland-street, 71, Mr. G. Read.

At Coventry, at an advanced age, Wm. Bunney, esq.

At Barston-park, 18, Miss E. Baker.—At Spark-hill, Miss Morris.—At Warstone, 67, Mrs. E. Edwards.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the late Shrewsbury fair, the supply of fat cattle and sheep was small, and rather better prices were obtained; fat cattle averaged 4½d.; and a few prime beasts 5d. per lb.; fat sheep 5½d. to 4d. The prices of pigs did not vary from those of the preceding fair. Skim cheese 27s. to 30s. per cwt.; middling 35s. to 37s.; best 40s. to 50s. Butter, a large supply, and all sold. Tubs, 8d. to 8½d. Bacon, 4d. to 5d. Hams, 5d. to 6d. There was a considerable quantity of wool, and nearly all was sold—coarse 12s. 6d. to 16s. per stone; fine 17s. to 22s.; Lambs' wool 10d. to 16d. per lb.

Married.] Mr. W. Sneade, of Whitchurch, to Miss E. R. Phillips, of Mount, near Shrewsbury.—The Rev. H. M. Phillips, A.M. of Condover, to Miss M. Hassall, of Wem.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 81, P. Olwir, esq. At Oswestry, 51, Mr. Cartwright.

At Much Wenlock, 73, Mrs. S. Turner, much and deservedly respected.

At Coton-hall, the Rev. J. Hayes Petit, A.M.—At Atcham, Mrs. Farnall.—At Upton Magna, Mr. J. Barber, lamented.—At Bickton Grove, 82, Mrs. Jones, highly

highly esteemed.—At Pulverbatch, Mr. P. Edwards, deservedly lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. Vaughan, of Worcester, to Miss S. Ryall, of Weymouth.—The Rev. C. W. Keysall, M.A. of Bredon, to Miss P. Woodyatt, of Worcester.—M. Pierpoint, esq. to Miss M. A. Wheeler, of Broadway.

Died.] At Broadway, 76, Mr. Smith.

At Eastham, Mr. Whitcombe, deservedly regretted.

[We have received an anonymous eulogy on the late Mr. Wigley, which cannot be admitted unless accredited by the name of its author. That Mr. W. was at one time of his life believed to be ambitious, cannot be questioned, and there was an anecdote afloat relative to a disappointment in regard to the Chief Justiceship of India, which may be an idle rumour, but his political bias seemed from that time to change; and perhaps our Correspondent can throw some light on the subject. It is nevertheless far from our wishes to disturb the ashes of the dead, and there was nothing sufficiently prominent in the character of Mr. W. to justify the appropriation of much space respecting him. That Mr. W. was an amiable man in private life we are fully persuaded, and the original notice simply questioned his political consistency.]

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The line of road in the Grossmont district, between Ross and Abergavenny, is about to be improved and shortened; so that the distance between Ross and Abergavenny will be little more than twenty miles.

Married.] Mr. J. Hooper, to Miss J. Andrews, of Hereford.—Mr. P. Watkins, of Brinsop, to Miss P. Webb, of Hereford.—Mr. C. Spozzi, to Miss H. Pearce, both of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, 28, Mrs. Spencer.

At Dormington, Miss Atwood, late of Cleobury Mortimer.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

On the 30th of July, Mr. Green, the aeronaut, and a gentleman named Griffith, ascended in a balloon from Cheltenham; but, while it was in the act of being inflated, some ill-disposed person cut one of the ropes; the consequence was, that an arch was formed in the net-work, which, from the unequal pressure, continued to give way several times during their descent. Their grappling irons came in contact with a wall, but it was speedily torn away, and they were dragged for the distance of four fields, knocked from hedge to hedge, till at length the balloon, carrying them over a large grove up into the air, the car got entangled in a tree; the ropes being previously cut gave way; and, freed from all control, the balloon ascended, and they were flung into Nutgrove-field, from a tremendous height to the ground. Mr. Green and his companion lay for some time apparently lifeless; but they are recovering.

Married.] Mr. J. May, of Bristol, to Miss Weir, of Tenby.—Mr. Parkins, of Calne Green, to Miss Hall, of Bristol.—

George Warne, esq. of Clifton, to Miss E. Clutsam, of Upton-cottage.—Mr. P. Riad, of Stroud, to Miss M. Newport, of Micheldean.—Mr. H. Thornton, to Miss M. Okey, both of Stroud.—The Rev. W. George, of Cherrington, to Miss J. Whitehead, of Preston.—Mr. J. Seaborne, to Miss Upton, both of Stinchcombe.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Bell-lane, 59, Mr. C. Gwynnett.—In Southgate-street, Mrs. Husbands.—In the Berkeley Mews, Mr. J. Brown.—61, Mrs. Merrett.

At Bristol, 87, Mr. B. Belcher, sen.—Mrs. J. Rossiter.—76, Mr. T. Skenfield.—In Temple-street, 77, Mr. J. Hope.

At Cheltenham, 72, Mr. W. Snelus.—46, William Stuart, esq. Mr. S. realised a considerable fortune at Calcutta.—Jane, wife of T. Stoughton, esq.

At Rudford, Mr. T. Phelps.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, 32, Jeremiah H. Mills, esq.—At Yate, 22, Mr. W. Corbett.—At Littleton, Mrs. M. Taylor, greatly regretted.—At Avening, 58, Mr. W. Smith.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At these Assizes seven prisoners received sentence of death, one transported for fourteen, and one for seven years, and four imprisoned for different periods.

Married.] Mr. W. B. Jones, to Miss E. Smith, of St. Aldate's; Mr. J. Bunting, to Miss E. Goodall; Mr. J. Cooper, jun. to Miss M. Simmons: all of Oxford.—Mr. G. Beere, to Miss J. Arne; Mr. W. Arne, to Miss M. Hall; all of Banbury.—Mr. T. Smith, of Thame, to Miss Hands, of Haddenham.—Mr. E. Wiggins, of Little Milton, to Miss Simons, of Aylesbury.—Mr. C. Collins, to Miss Kilby, both of Kidlington.

Died.] At Oxford, 76, Mr. Hopkins.—In Queen-street, 66, Mr. J. Bartlett, deservedly regretted.—In St. Giles's, 33, Mrs. H. Taylor.—40, Mr. Henry Edward Hitchings, justly lamented.

At Thame, Mr. T. Jackman.

At Shipton-under-Wychwood, 45, Mr. T. Knibbs, of Holywell-parish, Oxford, suddenly.—At Kennington, 43, Mr. J. Latham, much respected.—At Watlington, 53, Mr. J. Hamp, regretted.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A wool fair, for the first time, was lately held at Wantage, which was well attended by respectable staplers. Before the close of the evening the fair was cleared, there having been sold upwards of 5000 tons of wool.

Married.] Mr. W. T. Mayo, of Newbury, to Miss E. B. Lee, of Speen.—Mr. T. Rawlins, jun. of Andover, to Miss Kneebone, of High Wycombe.—Mr. J. Sadler, to Miss S. Strickling, both of Windsor.—Mr. J. Wilder, of Hill-hall, to Miss Mason, of Reading.

Died.] At Windsor, 63, Mrs. Egelton.—In

—In the Castle, 80, Mr. Ingram Neal, a poor knight, regretted.

At Newbury, 35, Chas. Edward Atkins, esq. *lieut. R.M.*

At Fern-hill, 38, Sir T. Metcalf, *bart.*—At Calcot-park, the Rev. W. Beville, rector of Enford.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A number of the inhabitants of Leighton have lately agreed to refrain from all exciseable articles. They use burnt wheat instead of coffee.

Married.] The Rev. J. P. Dobson, to Miss K. Metcalfe, of Roxton-house.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. Sergeant-major Whitehead, of the Bedfordshire Yeomanry cavalry.

At Berkhamstead, Mrs Compigne.

At Mundsley, the Rev. P. Godfrey, *B.D.* rector of Ayot St. Lawrence, and a magistrate for Herts.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Three malefactors,—W. Meadows, W. Gent, and R. Middleton,—were lately executed at Northampton, for having ravished, and otherwise dreadfully ill-used, Ann Newman, of Bozeat, a young girl of unimpeachable conduct. They were all married men, with families. Two youths, one only seventeen, and the other nineteen years of age, were condemned to death, as parties with the above men, and another, only eighteen, was acquitted.

Married.] William Cartwright, esq. son of William R. Cartwright, esq. *M.P.* for this county, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Henry Jones, esq.—Mr. W. Hines, of Woodford, to Miss C. Hebstonstall, of Kirbistall.

Died.] At Northampton, 64, Mary Turner, a member of the Society of Friends.—51, Mr. Allen.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Law, of Trinity-street, to Miss S. Freeman; Mr. W. Wiseman, of Jesus-lane, to Miss L. Vaughan: all of Cambridge.—Wm. Rayner, esq. to Mrs. Life, of Wisbech.

Died.] At Cambridge, 77, Mrs. Hague.—58, Mrs. Case.

At Ely, 77, Mary, wife of Wm. Harlock, esq. much respected.

At March, 67, Mr. J. Abbott.—81, Mr. Franks, of Gedney.

At Chatteris, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Cave, sen.—Mrs. S. Cawthorne.—Mrs. M. Cave.

NORFOLK.

At the late Norfolk assizes six prisoners received sentence of death.

At the late Thetford Wool-fair, there was a numerous and highly respectable attendance; but there were few sales. Wool of the first quality was in request at rather more than last year's prices; but that of an inferior description was lower.

Married.] Mr. T. R. Booth, to Miss S.

Francis, of Calvert-street; Mr. J. Whitta, to Miss J. Rix; Mr. W. Thompson, to Miss A. Green, of Crook's-place: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. Lettice, to Miss Boyce, both of Yarmouth.—The Rev. R. Smith, to Mrs. Lockett; Mr. J. Ayre, to Miss Burrell: all of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, in Prussia-gardens, 21, Mr. J. G. Simmons.—In Hamlet-place, 24, Mrs. C. Simpson.

At Yarmouth, 62, Mrs. H. Corp.—51, Mrs. H. George.—39, Mrs. A. Crawford.—78, Mr. J. Salmon.

At Lynn, 85, Mr. G. Hall.—64, Mr. J. Hedley, regretted.

At Diss, 36, Mr. H. Howell.

At Bawburgh, Mrs. E. Candler, late of Ipswich.—At Catton, Mr. White, father of the late lamented Henry Kirk White.

SUFFOLK.

A numerous party of gentlemen, friends of Constitutional Reform, lately assembled at Lowestoft; John Fowler, esq. of Corton, in the chair. Much unanimity prevailed, and several energetic speeches were delivered.

Married.] Mr. J. Little, to Miss De Carle, of Bury.—Mr. S. Ridley, of Bury, to Miss E. Ranson, of Ipswich.—Mr. S. H. Cowall, of Ipswich, to Miss E. Doggett, of Winfarthing Lodge.—Mr. W. Childs, of Ipswich, to Miss H. Burch, of Bealings.—Mr. S. Burroughs, of Ipswich, to Miss Roberts, of Kirton.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Swan.—In Northgate-street, 69, Mrs. Parker.—49, Mr. J. Nunn, respected.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Wells.—Mr. W. Grimwood.—91, Mrs. Milborn.

At Woodbridge, 22, Mr. G. Topple.—Mr. J. Christopher.

At Tannington, 64, Mr. Sutton.—At Whepstead, Mr. W. Mead.—At Mildenhall, Mrs. E. Orman.—At Needham-market, 81, Mr. R. Bowl.—At Clare, 31, Mr. D. Green, regretted.

ESSEX.

At the late Assizes for this county, four prisoners received sentence of death, but were reprieved.

Married.] Mr. E. Gray, of Hadleigh, to Miss E. Nunn, of Colchester.—The Rev. E. Curteis, of Thundersley, to Miss Susan Syer, of Rayleigh.—The Rev. H. Norman, *A.B.* to Miss E. Carrington, of Little Bromley.—B. Golding, *M.D.* of St. Osyth, to Miss S. P. Blew, of Warwick-street, Pall Mall.—Horatio Vachell, esq. of Copfold-hall, to Miss M. Honeywood, daughter of the late William H. esq. *M.P.* for Kent.

Died.] At Great Clacton, 81, the Rev. R. Willan, vicar.

At Margaretting, Mr. Bateman.—At East Hanningfield, 27, Mr. James Boughtwood, jun.—At Layer Mersey, 44, Mr. J. B. Ley.

KENT.

KENT.

A vessel, whose length is ascertained to be about sixty feet, has lately been discovered near the wharf at Maytham, near Rolvenden, partly in the bank, and the keel under the bed of the river Rother, supposed to have been buried there nearly 500 years. A number of hands have been employed in digging, with the intention of getting it out. Some parts of human bones have been found; also a number of wooden balls, and a gold-mounted lance.

Married.] Mr. J. Keel, to Miss C. Philpot, both of Canterbury.—Mr. Mannering, to Miss E. Allen.—Mr. J. Arkcoil, of Maidstone, to Miss L. Attwood, of Lewes.—Mr. W. Halke, of Dover, to Miss A. Spicer, of Folkestone.—T. K. Crow, esq. of Sevenoaks, to Miss L. Hodson, of Holborn.—Mr. Mace, jun. of Strood, to Miss Gunn, of Chatham.

Died.] At Canterbury, in King-street, 31, Miss Blackley.—In Dover-lane, Mrs. Worsley.

At Dover, Mr. Poole.—Mrs. T. Shilling.—Mr. Laker.—Mr. Butler, of Woodchurch.

At Chatham, 74, Mrs. M. Clark.—In Ordnance-place, 92, Mr. Pearce.

At Rochester, 22, Mrs. Potts, of Sheerness.

At Cranbrook, 36, Mrs. Reader, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Fredville, 56, Dr. Pemberton, of George-street, Hanover-square.

SUSSEX.

Sir John Shelley intends granting, for the free use of the poor of his parish, a considerable quantity of land, in portions sufficient to keep a cow, rear poultry, and apply to other useful purposes.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Beeves, to Miss Davison, both of Brighton.—Mr. C. Street, of Arundel, to Miss S. Lear, of Holloway.—Mr. Lillywhite, of Goodwood, to Miss C. Parker, of South-street, Chichester.—Mr. C. Clasby, to Miss M. A. Young, both of Shoreham.

Died.] At Chichester, in East-street, 20, Miss M. Goldring.

At Brighton, in Duke-street, Miss Read, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—Mrs. Davison.—In Richmond-place, Mrs. Haddon.

At Pulborough, the Rev. E. Tredcroft, rector.—At West Hampnett, 80, Mr. T. Millard.

HAMPSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Petersfield Agricultural Society was held at Petersfield on the 13th ult. The exhibition of stock took place in a field belonging to John Shackleford, esq. adjoining the town. The stock produced was considered to be of the first description.

Married.] Mr. J. L. Oake, to Miss E. Sutton, both of Southampton.—P. Blanchard, esq. of Southampton, to Miss E.

Pridham.—Mr. W. H. Roe, jun. of Southampton, to Miss E. Stedder, of Chelsea.—H. C. Lys, esq. of Sway, to Miss Daniel, of Trelissie.

Died.] At Southampton, 78, Mrs. A. Rider.—Mr. Sands.—40, Mrs. M. Bricknall.

At Winchester, Mr. Malkin.—Mr. Blake.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Bell.—77, Mr. D. Pring.

At Gosport, 76, William Page, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Elliott-place, 66, Mrs. Dewell, wife of Thomas D. esq.—77, Capt. W. Titcher, R.N.—At Midembury-house, Hannah, wife of Michael Hoy, esq. deservedly esteemed and regretted.

WILTSHIRE.

The Committee and Annual Meetings of the Wiltshire Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and rewarding faithful and industrious servants in husbandry, were lately held at Devizes, and were most numerous and respectably attended. Several prizes to deserving individuals were bestowed, and the objects of the Society met with the success desired.

Married.] Mr. Cobb, to Miss Heywood, both of Salisbury.—Mr. G. W. Pritchett, to Miss A. Pater, of Westbury.—Mr. R. Bleadon, to Miss E. Adams, both of Calne.—Mr. W. Miten, of South Wraxhall, to Miss J. Cottle, of Kingsdown.

Died.] At Salisbury, in the Close, 74, Mrs. S. Hayter, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—41, Mr. E. Burbidge.—J. Fishlake, esq.—At Bradford, 81, Capt. J. Abraham.—Mr. T. Hart.

At Warminster, 34, Mr. E. Self.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county there were fifty-three prisoners; nine were sentenced to suffer death.

Mr. Briddle, the late gaoler of Ilchester, was tried on two distinct charges of cruelty:—First, for confining Mary Cuer, who had an infant at her breast, to solitary confinement in a damp cell, without fire, or provisions and water in due quantities.—Secondly, for applying a blister, not for any medical purpose, but as a punishment, to the head of a man named Gardner, whose hands were at the same time restrained by a strait-waistcoat, and who was confined for several days in a solitary cell.—He was acquitted of the former charge, and found guilty of the latter; but strongly recommended to mercy by the jury, on account of his former good character.

Married.] Mr. J. Bennett, to Miss P. Harman, both of Bath.—E. C. Cumberbatch, esq. of Barbadoes, to Miss M. G. Ashe, of Belvidere, Bath.—Mr. G. Hunt, of Bridge-street, Bath, to Miss N. Winckworth, of Cranbrook.—Mr. W. Wilmington, jun. to Miss S. E. Shorland, both of Yeovil.—Richard Tuck Deere, esq. of Didmarton, to

to Miss C. Hayward, of Beeching Stoke.—Thos. Savage, esq. of Midsomer Norton, to Miss E. A. Palmer, of Timsbury.

Died.] At Bath, in Balance-street, Mr. S. Cave, respected.—In Pierrepont-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Adams, deservedly regretted.—In Argyle-street, 61, Mr. Tucker.—In Belmont, Rear-Admiral Christie.—In Seymour-street, J. Lee, esq. M.D. and fellow of the Royal Society of London, distinguished not only by his ability as a physician, but also by his inflexible integrity, great benevolence, and a goodness of heart, which endeared him to an extensive circle of friends, including several of the most celebrated literary and political characters of this country, and also of France, where he had passed a considerable part of his early life.

At Frome, Mrs. Drew.—Mrs. Finall.—87, Mr. J. Grant.

At Shepton Mallett, 95, Mr. S. Painter.—92, Mrs. A. Thick.

At Kingsdon, Mr. F. Dampier, much regretted.—At Evercreech, 23, Mrs. White, late of Castle Carey.—At Widcombe-hill, 74, Mr. Ludlow, formerly of Hillworth-house, near Devizes.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] J. Bingley Garland, esq. to Miss Vallis, both of Poole.—Mr. C. E. Buckland, of Shaftesbury, to Miss A. Cox, of Swansea.—Robert Barfoot, esq. of Melbury, to Miss Parham, of Samley.

Died.] The Rev. J. Mayo, 67, master of the grammar school at Wemborne Minster.

DEVONSHIRE.

An elegant building, in the Greek style, has recently been opened at Tavistock, as a public library, under the auspices of the Rev. W. Bray, the vicar, and the Rev. W. Evans, with about twenty other gentlemen.

Married.] Mr. T. May, to Miss M. Downey.—Mr. J. Ward, to Miss H. Paul: all of Exeter.—Mr. W. Taylor, of London, to Miss Quantrett, of Exeter.—Mr. J. Ford, of Higher Broad-street, to Miss A. Bass, both of Plymouth.—Mr. T. Cater, of Plymouth, to Miss M. Cornish, of Dock.—Mr. W. Bartlett, of Teignmouth, to Miss S. Holman, of Bideford.—Thomas Boyd, esq. of Teignmouth, to Miss M. Nosworthy, of Dix's Field, Exeter.—The Rev. J. Bartholomew, rector of Lypstone, to Miss A. E. Farquharson.

Died.] At Exeter, 70, Mr. W. Newton, deservedly respected and regretted.

At Plymouth, in Mount-street, 70, Mrs. Curtis.—In Portland-place, Morice-town, 38, Mr. J. Croker.—In East-street, 39, Mr. R. Elliot.

At Stoke, Charles Jaggard, esq.

At Whiteway-house, Francis Parker, esq.—At Newport, Mr. W. Oram.—At Langford-Mills, 54, Mr. Smith.—At Budleigh Salterton, 64, John Hawkes, esq. greatly regretted.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. J. Hicks, to Miss A. Stribley, both of Fowey.—Mr. L. Edgecumbe, to Miss R. Ellis, both of Liskeard.—Mr. J. Eva, to Miss A. Gribbell, both of Comborne.

Died.] At Falmouth, 27, Charles Nicholas, esq. barrister.

At Liskeard, Miss Eliza Childs.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. T. Baugh, to Miss F. Beer, both of Swansea.—The Rev. W. Bowen, of Swansea, to Mrs. Morgan, of Gwerllwynwyth, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. G. L. Foxton, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, to Miss A. Hardman, of Chamber-hall, Lancashire.—Wilson Jones, esq. of Gellygnan, county of Denbigh, to Miss C. Castairs, of Stratford Green.—The Rev. J. Davies, of Llandwrnog, Denbighshire, to Miss A. Richards, of Llangwin, same county.

Died.] At Bonvilstone-house, 77, Anna, wife of John Bassett, esq.—At Hafod-fawr, 73, the Rev. D. Jones, of Llanio, Cardiganshire.—At Plas Heaton, Denbighshire, 27, Elizabeth, wife of John Heaton, esq. highly esteemed and lamented.

SCOTLAND.

The king landed at Leith on the 15th, where he was received by the authorities and several noblemen. He entered a state carriage; and, on arriving at the barrier of Edinburgh, the lord provost presented him the golden keys, which the king returned. An immense mass of well-dressed people cheered on all sides as he advanced, and a more imposing spectacle was perhaps never before witnessed on any similar occasion. Levees, drawing-rooms, balls, &c. were held at Holyrood and Dalkeith, and were splendidly attended by the rank and fashion of Scotland. Several addresses were also presented, and Edinburgh was the grand focus of festivity and popular bustle during the visit.

A public meeting lately took place at Edinburgh in the Merchants' Hall, for the purpose of considering the most effectual means of alleviating the sufferings of the Greeks; when the following resolutions, moved by the Rev. Dr. McCrie, and seconded by R. Hunter, esq. were unanimously adopted:—"That the name and history of the Greeks are associated with recollections of the most sacred nature, and excite in the breast of the scholar, the patriot, and the Christian, a deep and lively interest in the fate of that once illustrious, but long oppressed and degraded people.—"That this meeting has heard, with the utmost concern and distress, of the wanton cruelties which, as appears from the credible documents, have been inflicted on the Greeks during the struggle which they have for some time maintained with

with the Ottoman power, and especially in the recent transactions within the island of Scio, where a great part of the inhabitants, while conducting themselves peaceably and submissively, were massacred in cold blood by the Turks, and the remainder thrown into captivity, or obliged to seek for safety by flying to foreign shores with the loss of all their property.—That a subscription be immediately opened for the relief of those Sciots who survive that massacre, and of such other Greeks as may be placed in similar circumstances.”

Married.] John Colin Wilson, esq. to Miss J. E. Peat, both of Edinburgh.—Dr. Colin Lander, M.D. Edinburgh, to Miss M. Ross, of Perth.—George Yule, esq. to Miss M. Swinton, of Grangemouth.—At Leith, Mr. L. Downie, to Miss J. Sanders.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in Laurieston-place, Mr. J. Drummond.—Alexander Fullarton, esq. late of Perth.—In Broughton-street, John Jeffrey, esq. late of Allerbeck.—At Allarton, near Dumfries, Mrs. Wigham, widow of Robert W. esq. of Haliday-hill.

IRELAND.

The gentlemen deputed by the London Tavern Committee to ascertain the extent of Irish distress, have made a report on the poverty and wretchedness which still pervade the Irish peasantry. In no place, they assert, does there exist such accumulated and unprecedented misery as in the county of Galway. Some manifestations of outrage and illegal combination have re-appeared in the vicinity of

Lixnaw, and between that village and Listowell; though in no other part of this country, which, with this trifling exception, is perfectly tranquil. The grievances are, tithes, high rents, &c.; and, unless some effectual remedy be applied, we shall not be surprised to hear of further breaches.

The assizes in the several counties have exhibited dreadful lists of crime, but distress and starvation are evidently the general parent of all.

Married.] John Armit, esq. of Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, to Miss Eliza Giffard, daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne.—At Dublin, Samuel Green, esq. 22nd regt. to Miss E. Rowe, of Ballyharty-house, county of Wexford.

Died.] At Dublin, in Camden-street, 55, Timothy Turner, esq.—In Lower Gardiner-street, John Hacket, esq. of Clonmel.—While riding in the Phoenix-park, General Sir Samuel Achmuty. It is suspected that he was subject to fits, and that, having been seized with one, he fell from his horse. He was carried to the Royal Hospital, but the vital spark had fled. He was previously in good health, and had attended the theatre on the evening before. He was knight grand cross of the bath, and colonel of the 78th regt. of foot.

At Belfast, Ann, Countess of Annesley.

At Neupass, county of Westmeath, Isabella, daughter of the late George B. Whitby, esq.—James Lysaght, esq. of Dromohar, county of Cork.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We agree with Candidus, that the case of a pretended HONORARY Secretary of a very urgent Charity receiving a salary, under the rose, of 300l. is very profligate, and cannot be too much exposed;—we agree with him, that “the assumption of the title is always supercilious, and that its abuse in this manner is knavish;”—but the details of connivance, &c. &c. which he describes, are better adapted to the columns of a Newspaper.

W. D. of Sleaford, will find a Letter at the Post-Office.—For answers to several Letters complaining of the non-delivery of our Supplements, we must refer the parties to their Booksellers. The Supplements, particularly the last, are among the most interesting Numbers of our Series.—The length and paramount interest of the Portuguese Biography, and of Mr. Griffith's Patent, have obliged us to defer our usual article on Foreign Literature, as well as the second Number of “the Social Economist.”

On account of the intense interest created in regard to our last Number, by the article on Boring for Water, and the fine Engraving of the Suspension Bridge, we feel it proper to state, that the Number may be had, to order, of any Bookseller. That Number was the first of a new Volume, and it is due to ourselves and friends to say, that we have seldom commenced a Volume under the auspices of a greater increase of new Subscribers.

An Engraving of the Suspension Pier erecting at Brighton will ornament our next Number.—G. is informed that the plate of Nicholson has been accidentally omitted by the binder.—MR. PARKER's gratuitous drawing will be accepted.—MR. B. COOK's valuable Paper will be given in our next.

Several questions, the answers to which may be obtained by consulting Rees's Cyclopaedia, Tomlin's Law Dictionary, Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary, or Robinson's Theological Dictionary, are laid aside.